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International Herald Tribune

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TODAY: STAGE Milken, the Ballet Page 12

NATO Base In Hungary Key Center For Bosnia

U.S. Is Moving Troops To Peacekeeping Duty From Ex-Soviet Site

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

NATO, U.S. and Hungarian officials are quietly celebrating the success of the Western alliance's first operating military base on former Warsaw Pact territory: a former Soviet airfield in southwestern Hungary that has become the primary staging post for U.S. ground forces moving into nearby Bosnia.

While no official is saying that the base's current role will outlast the NATO peacekeeping operation, Hungarian diplomats portray it as a sign of closer Western military ties to come, including their country's probable presence in the first wave of new members in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The base at Taszar "started as something Hungary could do for the peacekeeping in Bosnia and it has turned out to be an asset for us with NATO," according to Andras Simonyi, the Hungarian ambassador who heads his country's liaison office to the Western alliance.

Since December 1995, the base has been the main logistical center for troops and supplies funneling into the U.S.-run northern zone of the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia.

NATO officials and U.S. officers also rate Taszar as a success, citing military cooperation with the host nation and the cordial relations between U.S. soldiers and the local population.

The exposure to NATO at Taszar seems to have enhanced Hungarians' enthusiasm for the alliance and vice versa — an outcome that was not necessarily guaranteed when Hungary, by an overwhelming majority in its Parliament, agreed to turn over the base to the United States to be put under NATO control for its forces in Bosnia.

Since then, almost all the 20,000 U.S. soldiers in the 60,000-strong NATO force have passed through Taszar, sometimes more than once.

Arriving from Germany by train or road convoys, the men of the 1st Armored Division disembark at Taszar or the nearby rail junction town, Kaposvar, then regroup for the 100-kilometer move south to the Croatian border and then into Bosnia and the U.S. command there at Tuzla.

Taszar is also a support base for U.S. troops in Bosnia because Hungary has

See NATO, Page 9

Reuters

PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER — King Hussein of Jordan, left, with Yasser Arafat in Jericho on Tuesday. The king was visiting the West Bank for the first time since losing it to Israel in 1967. Page 7.

Europe's Markets Boom in Unison

Record Highs Around World As Wall Street Fever Spreads

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Europe's equity markets echoed with the sound of records being shattered Tuesday. The prospect of continued strong corporate earnings growth and low inflation across Europe propelled markets in London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Madrid to highs, following Wall Street's rise into record territory Monday.

"I think Europeans are getting more comfortable with forecasts of good economic growth," said Gary Dugan, European equity strategist at J.P. Morgan. "There is also growing confidence that profit forecasts will hold true, if not prove a bit low."

Wall Street's rise to a record on Monday also helped push the Hong Kong and Australian bourses to record highs Tuesday and gave a boost to Tokyo, where shares surged to their highest level in two weeks.

On the currency exchanges, the dollar hit a 33-month high against the yen and a four-month high against the Deutsche mark.

In Europe's largest economy, Germany, many analysts predict that corporate earnings will jump 20 percent or more next year, after an expected climb this year of 15 percent. In southern Europe, meanwhile, optimism that politicians will clean up their fiscal houses — in a last dash to qualify for membership in Europe's single currency — has sent interest rates sliding.

Big U.S. firms report sharp rises in third-quarter earnings. Page 17.

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Who Scored in Argentina?

Maradona, the Soccer Star, and Manager Embarrass the President in Drug Scandal

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — When his reelection campaign was slipping last year, President Carlos Saul Menem called on his good friend, the soccer star Diego Maradona, for an endorsement.

Mr. Maradona, whose appeal with voters is undiminished by his repeated brushes with drug charges, gladly agreed. The two appeared together in campaign advertisements and at rallies, and Mr. Menem won the election by a large margin.

Today, however, Mr. Maradona is a friend whom Mr. Menem probably could do without. The soccer player and his associates are enmeshed in a drug scandal that threatens to taint the Pink House, the presidential palace where Mr. Maradona and his friends were frequent guests.

So far, neither the president nor anyone in his administration has been directly linked with the scandal, but his close association with those involved has prompted new questions about Mr. Menem's integrity among a populace that has grown accustomed to his socializing with international celebrities and the Buenos Aires jet set.

At the center of the scandal is Mr. Maradona's manager, Guillermo Coppola, who was arrested on drug charges last week after the police found more than 500 grams (17.5 ounces) of cocaine in a large vase in his apartment.

Mr. Coppola, a well-known sports agent who has been linked to organized crime, is a close friend of the president's private secretary, Ramon Hernandez.

Mr. Maradona and Mr. Coppola were at the presidential palace the night of Mr. Menem's re-election victory party in May 1995, and the two were present to console the president when his son Carlitos died in a helicopter accident last year.

Judge Hernan Bernasconi, who is handling the Coppola case, said that Mr. Coppola was a notorious drug trafficker, and Gregory Phillips, head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's office in Argentina, told local news agencies that Mr. Coppola was on the agency's list of drug traffickers.

Since his arrest, Mr. Coppola, who has said he is "totally innocent," has dominated local television and newspaper coverage, while government officials have tried to play down any connection between the sports agent and the president.

Vice President Carlos Corach said there were no links between Mr. Coppola and top government officials. Raul Delgado, the president's spokesman,

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Leonardo Cavaleri/AP

Diego Maradona, walking off the pitch and into a big drug scandal.

U.S. Investors Are Keen On Almost All of Europe

Germany Stands Out, but France Is Lagging

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — After years of watching slow growth and high unemployment, the smart money on Wall Street is beginning to bank on Europe again.

Some of the most senior money managers, bankers and economists here expressed in interviews a new and growing confidence that much of Western Europe — led by the locomotive of Germany — is poised to enjoy a moderate economic recovery in 1997 and even to start making real progress in rolling back the costly welfare state.

Only one country in all of the European Union, say the Wall Street executives, risks lagging behind the others: France.

"People here are following Europe much more than they used to, and American investors, are taking Europe a lot more seriously because they see the beginnings of a genuine attempt to restructure," said Robert Hormats, vice chairman of Goldman Sachs (International) in New York.

"I think Chancellor Helmut Kohl has understood that bold approaches are needed to restructure the German economy," Mr. Hormats added, in comments typical of his peers, "and I think Italy and Spain have really taken strong initiatives as well. The French government wants to move more rapidly too, but the trouble is that in France there are so many vested interests that resist the kind of restructuring which is taking place in other parts of Europe."

William McDonough, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, said, "Most of what is needed to get growth going again in Europe is structural." Mr. McDonough said he had been particularly impressed by progress made in the Netherlands to press ahead with changes that make for a more flexible job market.

In the conversations here in recent days, some of Wall Street's most astute trans-Atlantic analysts agreed that continental Europe's economic outlook was improving, with average growth likely to stay above 2 percent over the next couple of years. They all, however, said their greatest concern remains the danger of social unrest that could be spurred by the persistently high level of unemployment. The jobless rate is now running at an average of more than 11 percent in the European Union, and stands at 12.6 percent in France.

While acknowledging that unemployment will probably remain high and that economic activity in the Union might be slowed in the near term by the spending cuts needed to meet conditions for Europe's single currency project, the Wall Street Europe-watchers also said they thought the jobs crisis could be tackled if genuine structural reforms were made. At the top of everyone's list was the need to make continental Europe's labor markets more flexible.

Cornelia Small, chief of equity investments at Scudder, Stevens and Clark, which manages more than $100 billion of funds, said bluntly: "Like it or not, the Europeans will have to do what is anathema to some, like the French, and imitate the flexibility of our labor market here in the United States."

The Wall Street executives all said they were impressed, meanwhile, by steps aimed at restructuring the German economy that are being initiated by both the government and business sector. Chancellor Kohl's push to cut public spending was cited, as were moves to make hiring and firing easier for small companies, to reduce sick-pay costs and to expand retail opening hours to include Sunday.

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Dole Goes After 'Ethical Failures' of White House

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Bob Dole on Tuesday issued some of his most withering criticism yet of the ethical standards of the Clinton administration, in what was billed as a dress rehearsal for his final debate Wednesday against President Bill Clinton.

"No administration has shown more arrogance," Mr. Dole said in a speech in San Diego, where the debate will take place. "Few have displayed more ethical failures."

He also made some of his most pointed comments on the issues of affirmative-action hiring programs and the treatment of illegal immigrants, in an apparent reflection of his campaign's decision to make a concentrated effort to win in California, where those issues are prominent.

The Republican candidate sharply attacked the administration for what he said were ethical lapses and unkept promises on issues ranging from policy on Bosnia to the alleged misuse of FBI files by the White House. "We have seen more than 30 Clinton officials investigated, fired, or forced to resign" because of ethical lapses, he said.

But Mr. Dole avoided any personal attack on the president. He did not, for example, mention the Whitewater affair by name.

Nor did he refer to charges this week by some Republicans, including his campaign manager and the speaker of the House, that the Democrats might have violated federal law by accepting large donations from some wealthy Asians.

Still, Mr. Dole's complaints about administration conduct were sharply put. Ideas such as "trust" and "honor" do matter in government, he said.

He cited "an integrity gap" in the Clinton administration "between the low standards they have adopted and the high honor that they hold — a gap between their swagger and their public scandals."

Vice President Al Gore, campaigning in Florida, struck back at attacks from the Dole campaign.

Referring to Mr. Dole's tax plan, Mr. Gore said,

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Volkswagen Confirms Talks With Dick Morris

The chief spokesman for Volkswagen confirmed Tuesday that the carmaker had been in talks with Dick Morris, the former political adviser to President Bill Clinton, over a consulting contract. But he said the contract had not been signed, and Mr. Morris denied having plans to work for Volkswagen. (Page 9)

Suharto Won't Yield on Timor

Visiting Indonesia Chief Ignores Peace Prize Pressure

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — President Suharto of Indonesia made it clear on a visit Tuesday to Timor that he would resist pressure for greater political autonomy in the disputed territory, despite demands from the two East Timorese activists who were awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize.

Visiting the territory for the first time in seven years, Mr. Suharto shook hands with one of the laureates, Carlos Felipe Ximines Belo, the Roman Catholic bishop, but pointedly said nothing to him about the Nobel award.

Asked if he was surprised by the president's coolness, Bishop Belo, an outspoken advocate of East Timorese rights, said he was "surprised that I am congratulated by foreign people, but not from Indonesia," Reuters reported from Dili, the East Timor capital.

Analysts said Mr. Suharto, a former army general who approved the invasion of East Timor in 1975 and its formal incorporation into Indonesia in 1976, did not want to set a precedent in the territory that could be used by separatists or religious groups in other parts of the country to demand their own special status and weaken national unity.

They said that the president, who has ruled Indonesia for over 30 years, would resist what he saw as pressure from Western political liberals exerted through the Nobel committee that awarded the peace prize Friday.

"It's the wrong kind of pressure, at the wrong time, on the wrong man," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta. "It may have the effect of weakening moderate responses and strengthening hardline positions" in East Timor.

Mr. Suharto and Bishop Belo sat side by side during a helicopter ride to allow the president to view a statue of Jesus Christ erected by Indonesia on a headland overlooking the Dili bay.

But the bishop said later that he and the president discussed neither the Nobel award nor East Timor's political future. He said Mr. Suharto asked him about the church and his work among the youth in East Timor.

Indonesia reacted with surprise to the Nobel prize announcement Friday, acknowledging the citation to Bishop Belo but denouncing the award to Jose Ramos-Horta, an envoy and spokesman for Timorese guerrillas and other groups

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Remy Nusaibeh/Reuters

President Suharto, left, shaking hands with Bishop Belo, one of this year's Nobel Peace Prize laureates, during a visit Tuesday to East Timor.

Newsstand Prices			
Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	11,3000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1,800 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	E£ 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,800 Lire	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

AGENDA

Ex-Nazi Can Be Retried in Italy

ROME (AP) — Italy's highest court cleared the way Tuesday to retry Erich Priebke for the massacre of 335 civilians in Nazi-occupied Italy.

The trial can take place again in a military court with different judges, the Constitutional Court ruled. Mr. Priebke, 83, a former Nazi officer, was convicted on Aug. 1 of involvement in the 1944 killings but acquitted of acting with premeditation and cruelty.

Iraqi Air Defenses Rebuilt in 2 Weeks

Iraq rebuilt its air defense system within two weeks after the United States launched 44 cruise missiles last month to destroy it, a senior U.S. defense official said.

The official added that the Iraqi surface-to-air missile network was the same as the one that had been in place at the end of August. Iraq has not used its defense system in a menacing way since the U.S. attack, but the aide said "a flip of a switch" could create a threat. (Page 6)

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 5.22	Up 0.43%
6004.78	143.61

The Dollar

New York.	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.541	1.529
Pound	1.5879	1.5805
Yen	112.285	111.655
FF	5.206	5.177

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FEEDING THE WORLD

Who Killed Nedzad Ugljen? / **Spy vs. Spy vs. Criminal**

The 'Great Game' Thrives in Sarajevo

By Mike O'Connor
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — After work, the second-in-command of Bosnia's secret intelligence service stopped by his young mistress's place, an apartment building scarred by wartime shelling and postwar graffiti.

He was standing next to his car, reaching into the back seat for the bag of apples he had brought for her mother, when he took the first bullet, witnesses said. It hit the bulletproof vest that he wore by habit, but it was enough to knock him on his back, so the killer could walk up to fire the second bullet into his head.

Nedzad Ugljen was shot down Sept. 28, and his death has been of great interest to intelligence agencies from every corner of the world.

Sarajevo today, like Vienna or Berlin during the Cold War, has become a place where the untidy edges of different worlds jostle one another. After a few decades of dueling between communism and capitalism, there has been a return of sorts to the "Great Game," Kipling's name for the contest for territory and control that was played out more than a century ago. These days the players and prizes are different, but the game is on, and one place it is being played is Sarajevo.

An agent for one intelligence service estimated that several hundred spies were in Bosnia — and he was speaking of the agents of only one country. The spies are here, but no one knows for certain who they are or how many there are.

Mr. Ugljen's own agents in what is called the Agency for Investigation and Documentation as well as the spies from other countries who have penetrated his service and those like the Americans who do not approve of his agency, have a stake in knowing why he died.

So do Sarajevo's criminal networks and the Bosnian Croat and Bosnian Serb operatives here because they are all connected by the same web. It is likely that one of the groups killed Mr. Ugljen, and they all want to position themselves for whatever is coming next.

Somewhere in each of the conflicting theories about his death slithers the notion that he was killed in a conflict where Bosnians are pawns in a bigger game. But if any of the theories is backed with solid evidence, it is not being made public.

"How convenient it is for the West to have hundreds of relief workers and foreign officials running around the country," said a smiling European military officer. "What a convenient cover for our agents. Just at the same place as the Russians are backing the Serbs, and the Arabs are so close to the Bosnian Muslims."

H. Deiac/The New York Times

Alan Chin/The New York Times

Spying and crime flourish in Bosnia. At left, an officer standing guard where Nedzad Ugljen was killed; above, a policeman stopping a car to search it for weapons.

The officer, sitting in a coffee shop favored by NATO officers, did not want to explain how he, a self-described military paper-pusher, knew so much about espionage.

"We're hearing that the Americans killed Ugljen, or maybe their friends in Croat intelligence did them a favor," he said, slowly stirring his coffee. "It was possibly retaliation for the shooting of the American agent last summer. You know the Americans become unpleasant if someone shoots one of them."

A U.S. government employee was wounded near Sarajevo in July in what was officially described as an attempted carjacking.

"The Muslim service is close to Iran, so the Americans have acquired the Croats," added the officer. "The U.S. would prefer to get inside the Muslim intelligence service, but they can't, so now they want to destroy it."

AT ONE of the expensive restaurants where war profiteers, foreign aid workers and diplomats pretend not to listen to conversations at adjacent tables, a European diplomat straightened the crisp crease in his trousers and said casually, "We think it was the party."

He meant the Party of Democratic Action, the governing Muslim political party, which diplomats believe uses members of the secret agency as political enforcers, arms smugglers, extortionists and money launderers.

Certain foreign officials and military officers say they believe that their movements and phone calls are rather well-monitored by the Agency for Investigation and Documentation, although the Bosnian government says the service's only duties are to investigate suspected war criminals and to combat terrorism.

The European diplomat, as well as many other diplomats, contend that the Agency for Investigation and Documentation was behind widespread efforts to intimidate opposition political leaders. They say it organized the clubbing attack on the former prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, who was wounded in June while campaigning in the presidential race.

"The party has done a lot of nasty things. Ugljen was in charge of the people who did them," the diplomat said, lowering his voice slightly, but not losing his carefree veneer.

Mr. Ugljen, because of his lifelong career in intelligence, would have spent time in the worlds of the military officer and the diplomat, but much of the power and information in Sarajevo is held by men who climbed to the top in the chaos of the war.

Many were small-time thugs and untested police officers when the city came under siege. With their success at making an army from almost nothing and then making themselves rich in the black market, they have catapulted themselves into respectability.

MR. UGLJEN shared their world too, many of them say. When what they will reveal about him intersects with press accounts, a sketchy image emerges. He was 44 and married, with two children.

He worked first with the security service of Yugoslavia and held a minor position in the Bosnian city of Mostar just before the war. During the war he rose to supervise a branch of the Bosnian secret police.

The party, Western diplomats say, may be starting to bend under U.S. and European pressure to dismantle the intelligence service. Bosnian Croat leaders have said they will never fully cooperate with a national government if the Muslim party controls the state security apparatus.

Bosnian Croat political leaders, while denying they have an intelligence service — either of their own or one controlled by the government of Croatia — say it is vital to have Croatian agents working in the national service.

"The only way there can be a national intelligence service is if the Croats are part of it," the diplomat added, referring to Bosnian Croats, who now hold one seat in the three-member Bosnian presidency, as do the Bosnian Serbs. "We think the party believed Ugljen knew too much, and they are cleaning house before the Croats come."

Another theory was advanced by one of Sarajevo's best-known war heroes, who is also one of its most successful war profiteers.

The war hero now has his own expensive restaurant. Though he commands respect and a large staff, he is still a bit confused about the use of napkins and cutlery. The staff, in neat uniforms, greeted customers deferentially while the owner sat at a dark corner table.

"It's the Mostar gang," he said, head low over a bowl of peasant soup.

He was pointing to the street-criminals-cum-war-criminals who are now organized-crime leaders in Mostar. "Ugljen was building a case on them for the war crimes tribunal," he said. "They had the best motive."

Mr. Ugljen was also the official contact between the United Nations war crimes tribunal and the Bosnian government.

As foreign agents had time to probe and compare the notes they were willing to share, a different — if not clearer — picture emerged. Because it is as plausible and unproved as the other theories, it did not help greatly in determining what might happen next, especially since it, too, is subject to change.

U.S. officials have been very clear in their goal of either seeing the agency disappear altogether or at least stripping Iranian influence from the Bosnian service.

But at the same coffee shop as before, the European military officer said that they had come to believe that Mr. Ugljen, just before his death, had become helpful to the Americans.

"Now we think the Iranians killed him," he said.

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International Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Rare Manuscript Is Stolen From Spanish Church

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — An international search is under way for a rare 10th-century manuscript that was stolen last month from a church museum in a remote mountain town in northern Spain.

The Spanish police said they have sent out alarms through Interpol because they fear that the thieves may tear up the valuable book and try to sell its pages individually.

The manuscript, completed around the year 970, is believed to be the work of Spanish monks who patiently penned the Latin texts and painted 79 pages of miniatures in vivid yellows, blues and reds.

The Reverend Ramon Vilardell, who is responsible for the museum in Seo de Urgel, in Catalonia, said the manuscript was "of incalculable value."

The book's text is taken from the "Commentary on the Apocalypse," or Book of Revelation, by Beatus of Liebana, Spain, whose new interpretations of the final book of the New Testament in the eighth century caused such a stir that a number of monasteries made copies. The original manuscript was lost, but Father Vilardell said a number of 10th-century copies have survived, many of them incomplete, and only three are beautifully preserved.

One is in the Morgan Library in New York, a second in a museum in Gerona, Spain, "and we hope the best for the third," he said.

He added: "The worst would be if they sell off the pages and ruin the book. It was the most important piece of our museum."

He said two hooded men burst into the museum on the morning of Sept. 30 as an employee was unlocking the doors and disconnecting the alarms. The intruders sprayed the woman with mace, ran up to the first floor and smashed the manuscript's heavy glass case, which had its own alarm, the priest said.

They escaped before the police arrived.

"They never said a word, so we don't have any language clues," Father Vilardell added.

The theft has caused consternation throughout Spain's Roman Catholic Church, all the more so because it follows a similar incident just last month at a Benedictine monastery at Montserrat, near Barcelona.

There monks discovered that five Israelis were stealing medieval Hebrew and Arabic manuscripts.

The Israelis, one of whom claimed to be a rabbi who wanted to photograph ancient documents, were caught as they were leaving the church with five 17th-century manuscripts.

The Israelis had aroused the monks' suspicion because after an earlier visit by the group, nine old manuscripts were found to be missing.

When the Israelis appeared a second time, the monks called the police, who posted undercover agents among the bookshelves and detected the thefts.

The robberies have rekindled the debate on how to safeguard Spain's many religious treasures. The debate is especially pertinent in northern Spain, where Christian bishops had settled by the third century and where many small towns and villages still possess handsome examples of early Romanesque art.

Dinosaur Prints Taken in Australia

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — The only known set of fossilized footprints from a stegosaurus that roamed the Earth 130 million years ago have been stolen from a museum in Aboriginal lands in Australia.

Ken McNamara, a senior curator at the Western Australian Museum, said the footprints were an important piece of evidence in proving that a vast continent once linked Africa, South America, Antarctica, India and Australia.

The fossilized prints were discovered missing late last week.

The thieves apparently used power tools to remove the footprints from the rock in which they were embedded.

The stegosaurus was a mid-sized dinosaur, about nine feet tall and 26 feet long. It is known for its double-plated backbone and spiny tail.

The Aborigines believe that illness or misfortune strikes people who steal sacred relics.

AIRPORT AUTHORITY

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST
Contract 456
Jet Blast Screens

The Airport Authority has the responsibility for constructing and operating Hong Kong's new airport at Chek Lap Kok which is scheduled to be opened in April 1998.

At various locations at the airport, the Authority requires approximately 1500m of screens to deflect blasts of air created by the jet engines of aircraft as they manoeuvre on the runways and taxiways. In addition, the Authority requires an engine run-up facility.

The Authority invites expressions of interest from companies which have proven experience in the design, manufacture and installation of jet blast screens and engine run-up facilities.

Expressions of interest from interested parties should be submitted to the Authority marked:

CONTRACT 456
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Expressions of Interest

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Upon receipt of expressions of interest the Authority will issue prequalification documents which will be required to be returned by 28 October 1996.

All costs associated with any submission in response to this notice shall be entirely the responsibility of the organisation(s) concerned. The Authority reserves the right to reject any application at its discretion and without explanation.

香港機場管理局
AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Strikes in Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Thousands of striking airport workers caused chaos at Italian airports Tuesday. Linate airport in Milan was closed for several hours as demonstrators protested on the runways, and the state carrier Alitalia canceled 143 national and international flights in anticipation of the one-day strike by staff demanding higher pay.

Bus, trolley and commuter train workers are due to strike across much of Italy for eight hours Wednesday.

India Sees Epidemic

NEW DELHI (AFP) — The Indian government on Tuesday formally classified the outbreak of dengue fever that has claimed 158 lives in the capital as an epidemic, and it asked the city administration to treat the outbreak as such, the Press Trust of India said.

About 3,000 people have been admitted to hospitals with dengue symptoms. The first death from the fever, which is borne by mosquitoes, was reported Aug. 29.

Prague Cabbies Cheer

PRAGUE (AP) — The Czech Republic will let cab drivers in Prague, who have been accused of gouging customers, set their own fares.

Until Tuesday, the city's 5,000 taxi drivers were permitted to charge 12 crowns (45 cents) a kilometer (0.6 mile).

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WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.

North America
Comfortable in New York and Boston Thursday and Friday with plenty of sunshine, but showers will usher in cooler air Saturday. Colder air will push southward across the central and northern Plains Thursday and spread into the Midwest Friday. Warming up again in the West.

Europe
Partly sunny and cool in London Thursday, then windy with showers Friday and milder Saturday. Mostly cloudy and cool in central Europe with scattered showers. A Mediterranean storm will move northeastward, spreading rain across central and northern Italy into Hungary and western Romania.

Asia
Manchuria and northeastern China, including Beijing, will be cool with some sunshine Thursday and Friday, then turn milder Saturday. Partly sunny and mild in Tokyo Thursday, then cooler with showers. Soaking rains are likely across Southeastern China and northern Vietnam.

Europe

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Algarve	19/66	16/61 c	21/70	17/62 c
Amsterdam	12/53	6/43 pc	11/52	5/41 r
Ankara	18/64	5/41 pc	22/71	7/44 pc
Athens	29/79	21/70 c	27/80	19/66 pc
Barcelona	19/81	9/48 pc	19/66	13/55 pc
Belgrade	23/73	14/57 c	23/73	9/48 pc
Berlin	13/66	9/48 t	11/52	5/41 r
Brussels	13/55	6/43 pc	10/50	6/43 r
Budapest	21/70	14/57 t	18/64	10/50 sh
Copenhagen	10/61	12/53 r	12/53	6/43 c
Costa Del Sol	18/64	14/57 c	20/68	16/61 c
Dublin	9/48	7/44 sh	12/53	11/52 c
Edinburgh	9/48	6/43 r	10/50	7/44 r
Florence	18/64	11/52 sh	17/62	7/44 pc
Frankfurt	21/70	11/52 r	12/53	6/43 r
Geneva	9/48	2/35 r	9/48	3/37 r
Helsinki	7/44	2/35 pc	9/48	7/44 c
Istanbul	21/70	16/61 pc	26/79	18/64 c
Las Palmas	26/79	19/66 s	26/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	19/64	15/59 c	19/66	17/62 r
London	12/53	7/44 c	12/53	9/48 pc
Madrid	17/62	6/43 pc	16/61	12/53 r
Mallorca	14/57	10/50 pc	18/64	14/57 pc
Milan	14/57	6/43 r	15/59	6/48 pc
Moscow	5/41	-1/31 pc	7/44	4/39 s
Munich	13/55	4/39 r	9/48	2/35 r
Nice	18/64	9/48 c	17/62	10/50 pc
Oslo	9/48	9/48 r	11/52	6/48 r
Paris	12/53	4/39 pc	11/52	6/43 c
Prague	19/66	8/46 c	9/48	2/35 r
Reykjavik	11/52	6/43 r	8/46	4/39 c
Rome	19/66	14/57 sh	19/66	8/46 pc
St. Petersburg	5/41	1/34 pc	8/46	2/43 s
Stockholm	9/48	8/46 c	11/52	9/48 r
Strasbourg	11/52	3/37 r	10/50	3/37 r
Tallinn	7/44	3/37 pc	9/48	7/44 c
Venice	17/62	12/53 r	16/61	6/43 pc
Vienna	17/62	12/53 r	12/53	6/43 r
Warsaw	16/64	12/53 r	18/64	9/48 sh
Zurich	11/52	3/37 r	9/48	3/37 r

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	36/97	21/70 s	36/97	21/70 s
Beirut	23/73	17/62 s	27/80	19/66 s
Cairo	28/82	15/59 s	30/86	18/64 s
Damascus	23/73	7/44 s	27/80	11/52 s
Jerusalem	21/70	9/48 s	28/79	13/55 s
Luxor	33/91	12/53 s	35/97	16/61 s
Riyadh	38/100	18/64 s	37/99	18/64 s

North America

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Anchorage	-3/27	-11/13 pc	-2/29	-9/16 pc
Atlanta	27/80	15/59 s	24/75	14/57 s
Boston	18/64	9/48 pc	13/55	6/43 s
Chicago	24/75	13/55 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
Dallas	29/84	18/64 pc	27/80	11/52 pc
Denver	18/64	2/35 pc	9/48	-3/27 s
Detroit	22/71	12/53 pc	22/71	8/46 pc
Honolulu	31/88	23/73 pc	32/89	22/73 pc
Houston	29/84	19/66 pc	29/84	14/57 pc
Los Angeles	24/75	12/53 pc	29/84	13/55 pc
Miami	30/86	25/77 t	29/84	23/73 r
Minneapolis	18/64	10/50 pc	15/59	1/34 r
Montreal	11/52	-1/31 pc	9/48	5/41 pc
Nassau	32/89	24/75 t	33/91	24/75 r
New York	21/70	11/52 pc	20/68	9/48 s
Orlando	29/84	22/71 pc	30/86	22/71 t
Phoenix	33/91	17/62 s	31/88	16/61 s
San Fran.	21/70	9/48 pc	22/71	11/52 pc
Seattle	11/52	4/39 sh	13/55	7/44 sh
Toronto	18/64	8/46 pc	17/62	9/48 pc
Vancouver	10/50	4/39 sh	11/52	3/37 sh
Washington	24/75	13/55 pc	23/73	10/50 s

Asia

	Today High	Today Low/W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low/W
	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F
Bali	33/91	23/73 pc	31/88	24/75 t
Bangkok	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Beijing	19/66	13/55 pc	18/66	11/52 r
Bombay	34/93	23/73 s	34/93	23/73 s
Calcutta	30/86	21/70 s	29/84	20/68 s
Chiang Mai	33/91	23/73 pc	33/91	24/75 pc
Colombo	29/84	24/75 t	27/80	25/77 r
Hanoi	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	25/77 c
Ho Chi Minh	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 c
Hong Kong	28/82	23/73 pc	28/82	24/75 c
Islamabad	36/97	16/61 s	34/93	15/59 s
Jakarta	33/91	24/75 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Karachi	39/102	22/71 s	39/102	22/71 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 t
K. Kinabalu	29/84	22/71 t	31/88	23/73 t
Manila	32/89	24/75 t	31/88	24/75 r
New Delhi	34/93	17/62 s	35/95	18/64 s
Phnom Penh	32/89	24/75 c	31/88	23/73 pc
Phuket	33/91	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Rangoon	32/89	24/75 pc	33/91	25/77 pc
Seoul	17/62	3/37 s	18/61	10/50 c
Shanghai	23/73	13/55 s	22/71	16/61 s
Singapore	30/86	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 t
Taipei	28/73	19/66 pc	27/80	21/70 pc
Tokyo	20/68	13/55 pc	19/66	12/53 pc
Vientiane	29/84	24/75 pc	29/84	24/75 c

Africa

Algiers	18/64	8/46 c	22/71	13/55 s
Cape Town	24/75	17/62 pc	27/80	18/64 c
Casablanca	21/70	14/57 s	23/73	15/61 pc
Harare	29/84	13/55 s	30/86	13/55 s
Lagos	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Nairobi	28/82	14/57 pc	25/77	13/55 r
Tunis	21/70	12/53 c	21/70	11/52 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	25/77	11/52 pc	18/64	9/48 pc
Caracas	33/91	23/77 pc	32/89	23/73 t
Lima	20/68	14/57 c	20/68	14/57 pc
Mexico City	23/73	12/53 pc	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	18/64 r	26/79	19/66 pc
Santiago	21/70	6/43 pc	14/57	2/35 c

Oceania

Auckland	18/61	10/50 pc	17/62	11/52 pc
Sydney	25/73	20/68 pc	24/75	18/64 sh

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, I-ice, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

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THE AMERICAS

Q & A / Thomas Mann

With Dole in Doldrums, the Real Race Is for Congress

Thomas Mann is director of governmental studies at the Brookings Institution in Washington and a former executive director of the American Political Science Association. He spoke about the coming U.S. elections with Brian Knowlton of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What are the chances between now and Nov. 5 that Bob Dole could overcome the considerable lead President Bill Clinton holds in the opinion polls?

A. Less than 1 in 10, perhaps 1 in 20. I don't believe there's anything the Dole campaign can do to reverse the decision Americans seem to have made.

Q. Could a foreign policy crisis make a difference?

A. It's hard to imagine such a crisis that would work to immediately damage the president's standing.

Q. Is the economy the decisive factor in Clinton's lead?

A. The economy is certainly the main reason Bill Clinton is likely to win a comfortable election. The timing of the business cycle couldn't be better. Americans report themselves doing better personally, they think the country is doing better. In that environment, it's very difficult for an opposing candidate to get any traction.

Q. With voters evidently tuning out, would really low turnout make a difference?

A. It is not true that low turnout invariably helps Republican candidates. We had low turnout in the 1984 midterm elections, and it was devastating for the Republicans.

•

Q. Can the Dole campaign get any mileage by going negative?

A. There's no question that the public has doubts about the so-called character issue, Clinton's moral authority, his truthfulness. But most Americans have discounted this. They understand that they do not have a saint in the White House.

Q. Can we expect Dole to aim increasingly at shoring up the traditional Republican base, to ensure, at least, that his party not lose control of Congress?

A. Right now, Bob Dole is losing 20 percent or so of Republican identifiers. So he really needs to shore up his own base before he can hope to make any assault on the independents and weak Democrats. There are arguments within Republican Party circles that the first priority should be on retaining the majority in Congress. That's where the drama in this election is.

Q. What's your prediction for the next Congress?

A. I have never seen as competitive a struggle for control of the Congress in recent decades. It could go either way.

Republicans, facing the prospect of their hanging in the fall election, really cut their fate separate from Bob Dole, and in the last months of the Congress produced a rather impressive legislative harvest. That's taken some of the edge off the public anger at the Republican majority.

On the other hand, President Clinton is increasingly confident, and there are signs that he is beginning to allocate resources to swing districts and states in hopes of producing a Democratic majority in the House and Senate. Meanwhile, the AFL-CIO campaign against Republican conservatives, especially freshmen, has had a devastating impact.

This is both high politics and low, this is intense struggles in the national strategy of the parties, and hand-to-hand combat in congressional districts and states.

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Q. Will Ross Perot, the Reform Party candidate, make a difference?

A. Ross Perot has marginalized himself. He was a breath of fresh air in '92, but since then he has demonstrated himself to be more an egomaniac and a crank.

Q. Do you see any sort of realignments in the making?

A. It's conceivable, whatever happens in 1996, that Republicans could strengthen their hand in the midterm elections in 1998 and then win the presidency in 2000.

Another possible scenario is that Bill Clinton succeeds in assembling a coalition that becomes the successor coalition to the New Deal majority that dominated American politics for a half-century. Bill Clinton would like nothing better than to go down in history as the man who built a new political coalition that's more moderate and mainstream and in tune with the times and the information revolution and passed it off to Al Gore to dominate our politics in the next century.

Q. The New Deal reference is interesting. Clinton, if he wins, would be only the second Democrat to gain re-election since Franklin Roosevelt.

A. It reminds one of just how successful Republicans have been at electing presidents. It really would be a remarkable feat for Clinton.

ELECTION NOTES

Doing Without the Guru

WASHINGTON — When James Carville and Paul Begala, the Clinton campaign consultants of 1992, turned up recently to help the president prepare for his first debate, it looked like the moment that many had predicted: the late-campaign return of the populist team to replace Dick Morris, who resigned in a sex scandal.

But the two were so gone quickly that their brief appearance actually underscored something else entirely: that President Bill Clinton is sailing along smoothly without the guru once considered so indispensable to his political resurrection.

The White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, now runs the weekly strategy sessions in the White House residence that were once Mr. Morris's supreme show. And a factionalism once so intense that, as one Clinton aide put it, there were "eight staff people and eight food testers around the table" has largely subsided. *(NYT)*

Helms's Missing Wealth

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina has been called many things by his opponents over the course of his four terms in the Senate. Now he is contending with the state Democratic Party's accusation that he is a "millionaire slumlord."

Mr. Helms reported this year that he and his wife, Dorothy, owned nine rental properties worth $250,000 to $500,000. The News and Observer newspaper of Raleigh recently reported that tax records indicated that one or both of the Helmses owned 15 properties with a market value of about $1.3 million. Six of the apartments, in some of Raleigh's poorest neighborhoods, are listed as having no heat. A Helms spokesman said the records were outdated and all the properties were heated.

Mr. Helms said the Democrats were making "a mountain out of a molehill." He said he could barely keep track of the properties because they basically belong to his wife. But he did promise to file an amended disclosure form. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Labor Secretary Robert Reich, who was recruited by the White House for "spin," or favorable interpretation, after the first presidential debate, in Hartford, Connecticut, but has not been enlisted again for service Wednesday night in San Diego: "How can anyone trust what comes out of your mouth when you've been formally declared a spinner? By definition, everything is assumed to be inauthentic." *(WP)*

Jim Bourg/Reuters

SLIPPING OFF THE TRAIL — Bob Dole and Jack Kemp campaigning Tuesday in San Diego, where the Republicans nominated them. "We're very honored to be back in San Francisco," Mr. Dole said. He corrected himself.

Where to Hear or Watch the Debate

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The debate Wednesday between President Bill Clinton and his Republican opponent, Bob Dole, will be broadcast live internationally beginning at 9 P.M. eastern daylight time (0100 GMT Thursday).

The debate in San Diego will be carried live by Armed Forces Radio and Television and by Voice of America's English-language radio.

CNN International also plans live television coverage of the debate, the second and last between the candidates. It will replay the debate in Europe and Africa on Thursday at 0800 GMT.

Away From Politics

• **A school teacher** in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has been suspended without pay for three days for tying three first-graders to their chairs because they misbehaved. Parents claimed he also taped the pupils' mouths shut. *(AP)*

• **A U.S. Navy aircraft carrier** and guided missile cruiser collided off the East Coast during training operations, sending one of them back to land for repairs. No one was hurt. The carrier Theodore Roosevelt and the cruiser Leyte Gulf collided 100 miles east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. *(AP)*

• **Children who ate sugared cereal** 30 minutes before school did better on tests than those who ate two hours before, according to a new study. Researchers suggest the timing of breakfast may affect scholastic performance, and foods that raise blood sugar might boost mental sharpness. *(AP)*

• **Record snowfalls are heralding** the start of the Alaskan winter several weeks ahead of schedule. Anchorage, Alaska's largest city, was blanketed with 12.6 inches (32 centimeters) of snow on Saturday, a record for a single day. Since Friday night, 17.8 inches of snow has fallen at Anchorage International Airport. *(Reuters)*

• **The green flash that lit up night skies** throughout the American West two weeks ago was a meteorite that bounced off the Earth's atmosphere like a skipping stone, scientists say. The meteorite apparently entered the atmosphere over New Mexico and Texas, bounced back into space and orbited the Earth before a blazing re-entry northeast of Los Angeles. *(AP)*

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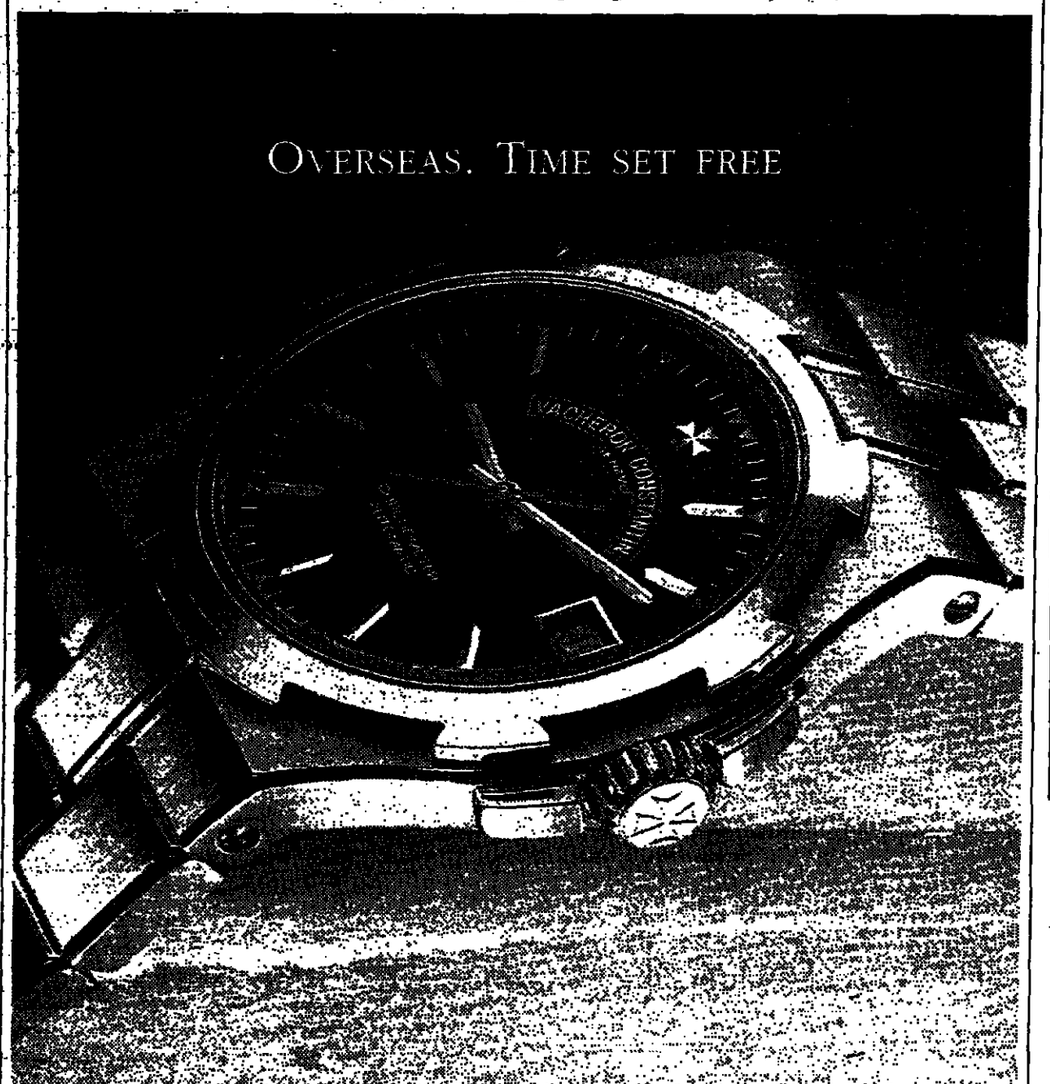

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Taleban Retakes Town Near Kabul From Rivals

Reuters

KABUL — As a battle for control of plains north of Kabul continued Tuesday, the Taleban fundamentalist forces controlling the capital retook a town from its foes.

Forces of the former government military chief, Ahmed Shah Masoud, had rolled back last month's advance by the Taleban as far as the town of Qarah Bagh, a 30-minute drive from Kabul.

But in a twist characteristic of Afghanistan's civil war, Taleban fighters re-entered the town under cover of night Monday and by Tuesday were flying their trademark white flag above the marketplace.

"If the enemy tries to attack they will receive a tooth-breaking response," said the acting Taleban information minister, Amir Khan Mutaqi, in Kabul.

On the plains north of Kabul, Taleban forces also harried efforts by Mr. Masoud to consolidate and expand his gains. An unknown aircraft presumably flying in support of Taleban forces bombed a recent Masoud acquisition, the town of Jabal os Siraj, mirroring a similar attack on another Masoud town, Charikar, a day earlier in which nine people were killed.

More fighting was heard near the military air base of Bagrame, north of the capital, where Masoud forces claimed they had taken all but a corner of the strategic airfield. Taleban denied it had fallen.

Neither side has reported casualties in this latest bout of fighting across the plain, but people close to Taleban reached from the Pakistan capital, Islamabad, said more than 200 Taleban wounded have been ferried to the southern town of Kandahar.

Mullah Abdul Razzak, a member of the Taleban's ruling six-man interim council had been lightly wounded, these people said, although Mr. Mutaqi denied reports he had been captured.

More ominous for Taleban has been the accord Monday in which a powerful militia leader in Afghanistan's fractured civil war, General Abdul Rashid Dustam, agreed to recognize the deposed government of President Burhanuddin Rabbani, Mr. Masoud's political mentor.

Mr. Mutaqi dismissed the alliance, although he reiterated Taleban's readiness to talk to General Dustam. Taleban would like to avoid fighting Masoud and Dustam forces at the same time.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Reuters

TAIPEI BLOCKADE — Prime Minister Lien Chan leaving Tuesday after opponents blocked him from entering Parliament to speak for a nuclear power project.

North Korea Warns U.S Over Nuclear Agreement

SEOUL — North Korea issued a veiled warning to the United States on Tuesday that their 1994 nuclear agreement could be jeopardized by Washington's stand over a submarine incident.

The submarine landed 26 North Koreans on the eastern coast of South Korea last month. Twenty-two have been killed and Pyongyang has threatened "merciless retaliation."

A spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry, quoted by the North's official press agency, KCNA, took issue with comments in Seoul last week by the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Winston Lord. Mr. Lord said Washington and Seoul would press ahead with the pact, under which the North agreed to freeze its nuclear program. But, without referring to the submarine incident, he said there would be "a pause in the pace of our activities."

The North's spokesman said that Mr. Lord had "expressed understanding of the stand of the South Korean authorities to delay the provision on the pretext of the 'incident of the submarine.'" If true, he said, "it means that the United States intends to use 'the submarine incident' as a lever for pressure on us." *(Reuters)*

Senior U.S. Aide in China

WASHINGTON — The U.S. State Department's top Asia official, Winston Lord, is on a previously unannounced visit to China to discuss the full range of issues between Washington and Beijing, the department said Tuesday.

The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Mr. Lord was helping to prepare for a visit to China on Nov. 21-22 by Secretary of State Warren Christopher, but that "all issues are on the table." He suggested that Mr. Lord would raise the issue of alleged new Chinese nuclear sales to Pakistan, as well as human rights concerns.

Mr. Lord will visit Japan later this week, he said. *(Reuters)*

Hong Kong Deports 199

HONG KONG — Hong Kong deported on Tuesday 199 Vietnamese boat refugees who had failed to win asylum.

The 102 men, 46 women and 51 children were flown to Hanoi. The deportations reduced the number of Vietnamese in Hong Kong camps to 12,112. *(AP)*

New Zealand Must Wait

WELLINGTON — The populist leader of New Zealand First, Winston Peters, offered equal odds Tuesday on a coalition deal with the conservative National Party or the center-left Labor Party.

In his first substantive public remarks since inconclusive parliamentary elections Saturday, Mr. Peters said his party would negotiate with both sides. He also signaled that talks could continue until Christmas. "It's better to take time to get it right," Mr. Peters said. *(Reuters)*

Rights Activist Fled, Beijing Confirms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China confirmed Tuesday that the dissident Wang Xizhe had fled the country and said the authorities were pursuing those who had helped him.

Shen Guofang, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said, "Concerning the question of Wang Xizhe, this is a case of illegally and secretly crossing the border."

The United States announced later Tuesday that it had granted Mr. Wang permission to temporarily enter the country.

Mr. Wang was expected to arrive soon in the United States, said the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns. He described Mr. Wang as a "noted champion of human rights" and as "someone the United States believes should not be under the threat of arrest in China."

Mr. Wang, 46, one of China's most vocal advocates of democracy for more than two decades, escaped to Hong Kong just days after a fellow activist in Beijing was condemned to a labor camp for three years. He was put on a flight to California on Monday, according to Hong Kong's government-run radio.

Mr. Wang and Liu Xiabo challenged the government last month to honor past promises to allow freedom of speech and assembly and the right to form political parties. Mr. Liu was sentenced without trial last week to three years in a labor camp.

Mr. Wang's supporters feared he, too, had been arrested. He served four years in a labor camp after the Tiananmen uprising and was released in 1993 in a gesture to the Bush administration.

Since the Tiananmen massacre in 1989, hundreds of people have been smuggled into Hong Kong by a network of activists and their sympathizers.

After the territory's handover to Beijing on July 1, Mr. Shen said, "Hong Kong will become an international financial center. It will not become a center for other things."

Rights activists said the outlook was bleak for the territory's future as a safe haven. A legislator, Emily Lau, said, "After the transfer of sovereignty, this window will be closed." *(Reuters, AFP)*

Japan Starts Talking Back to China

By Kevin Sullivan and Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — China is Japan's biggest economic and military worry, but you would never know it by listening to candidates running in the national election Sunday.

They argue passionately about a sales tax increase and about whose plan to slash the bureaucracy is bolder. They touch on U.S. military bases in Okinawa, but virtually no one mentions the colossus to the west.

"China is the four-letter word of Japanese politics," said John Neuffer, an analyst with the Mitsui Marine Research Institute.

Japan's zipped-lip policy on China was never clearer than when France and China conducted underground nuclear tests this year. Paris was loudly condemned but Beijing only meekly criticized.

"The reactions were totally different: To France it was strident, and to China it was limp-wristed," said Chalmers Johnson, an American specialist on Japan and China.

Japan's deferential stance toward China stems largely from fear: The world's most populous nation is next door, its military and economy growing rapidly toward unknown ends. And Chinese resentment of Japan for atrocities earlier in this century is still deep and visceral.

So while the United States and other nations pressure China's Communist leaders on human rights, nuclear tests and other issues, for years Japan has remained a mute, agreeable neighbor.

Still, in recent months, there have been new signs that Japan may be taking a harder line toward China. Japan sharply cut its grant assistance to China after the nuclear tests, and it has sent warships to defend a chain of islands in the East China Sea that both countries claim. The islands are known as the Senkakus in Japan and the Diaoyus in China.

"There has been a Japanese reaction to years of kowtowing to the Chinese," said Takahashi Oka, a top adviser to a Japanese opposition leader, Ichiro Ozawa of the New Frontier Party. "The reaction is mainly that we talk back to them now."

There has been more than talk, too: Japan's slashing of development grants to China to less than $5 million from $78 million was an act of defiance laced with symbolism. Atsushi Kuse, a political consultant, said that many Japanese and Chinese considered the assistance to be "endless compensation" for Japanese atrocities in China, so cutting it had important historical echoes.

But the younger generation of Japanese, less fearful than their elders of offending China, cares less about historical grievances. With many politicians in their 40s or younger expected to win parliamentary seats in the election, a shift in Japan's stance toward China might follow.

"The younger generation's mentality is quite different, perhaps because they have no wartime experience," said Mineo Nakajima, president of Tokyo University of Foreign Studies and one of Japan's leading China specialists. "They are much more cool, much more realistic and much more skeptical of China."

China has not taken well to Tokyo's flashes of boldness, and there is growing unease between Asia's two largest powers. Beijing has pointedly warned Japan to be careful in the island dispute.

In a warning to Japan last week, Prime Minister Li Peng of China said, "If you hurt the feelings of the Chinese people, no good will come of it."

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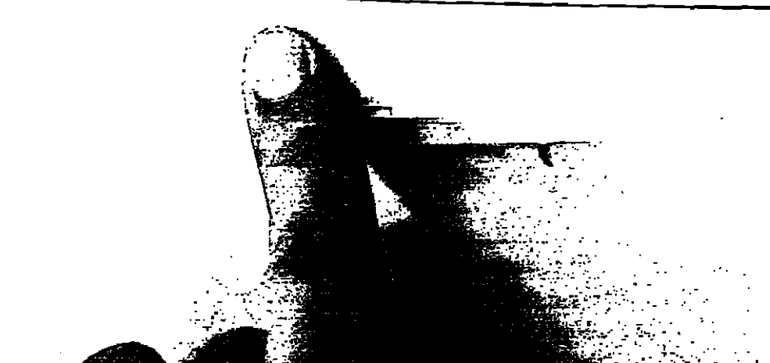

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EUROPE

French Journalists Walk Out to Keep Perk — A Tax Break

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Many French journalists abandoned their computer terminals, television studios and darkrooms Tuesday and took to the streets on their own behalf.

At issue is a government proposal to repeal the most coveted financial perk of the French journalist: a 30 percent tax exemption on part of professional income. The net effect of its repeal, journalists' union leaders said, could be the loss of up to a month's wages every year.

The daylong strike, punctuated by a rally outside the National Assembly, shut down most of the operations of French state-owned broadcasters and French-language wire services. Also, Thursday editions of many French newspapers will not appear.

The atmosphere at the demonstration was lighthearted. A group of journalists gathered around a placard that warned the French leadership to "look out — the dogs are unleashed."

Coverage of the journalists' protest has been restrained until Tuesday. One reason is that the defense of a tax exemption is not likely to win widespread public support in France, where journalists are held in low esteem.

Editorial employees of Le Monde, the most influential French paper, refused to walk out, suggesting that the government's provocation was a "trap" to make journalists look like just another pampered elite.

The strike, nevertheless, comes at a sensitive moment for the chronically embattled French prime minister, Alain Juppe, whose budget is trying a new tack of tax cuts, though apparently not for journalists.

As the symbolic action by news workers approached, Mr. Juppe met with a delegation from their unaffiliated National Journalists' Union on Monday. Late Monday, he issued a statement that appeared to backtrack.

He said he had asked Finance Minister Jean Arthuis to make sure that the repeal did not "disadvantage" those benefiting most from the tax break. The exemption has a 50,000-franc ($9,600) ceiling, which means the journalists hardest hit would be those earning the least.

The average French monthly wage for a member of the news media is 12,000 to 15,000 francs.

The proposed repeal would be phased in over five years, and possibly tempered by other new tax benefits implied by Mr. Juppe's statement. Formal debate on the budget for next year, including these tax measures, began Tuesday in the National Assembly.

The journalists' tax exemption dates from 1934.

It was interrupted only during the wartime years of German occupation. It also amounts to a special subsidy for the news media financed by the French people.

Some journalists do not belong to unions or voted against the strike. "We're constantly criticizing the archaism of the French fiscal system," said a reporter from Le Figaro who stayed home. "But apparently not when it affects us."

The low-key demonstration by journalists capped several weeks of conflict with the government. As news of the doomed tax exemption circulated, French legislators who refused to denounce it were boycotted; their names and pictures did not appear in newspapers.

Le Monde denounced the boycott. On Tuesday, its editor, Jean-Marie Colombani, wrote, "A journalist worthy of the name shouldn't become a censor."

The governing party's floor leader, Michel Pericard, threatened to sue journalists who withheld coverage. On Tuesday he said, "Journalists need politicians, and politicians need journalists."

Commuters In Paris Face Strike, but It May Be Minor

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Parisians are reviewing their get-to-work contingency plans to cope with a public workers' strike Thursday that is expected to disrupt transport and other services in the capital.

Officials said the planned action would have a relatively minor impact on Metro and bus services because only one of several unions has issued a strike notice.

But suburban train traffic is very likely to be affected substantially as of Wednesday evening, according to rail officials, creating delays on highways to and from Paris.

Air traffic also is expected to be disrupted because of a strike call by three unions representing air traffic controllers.

The Civil Aviation Authority said it would put into place a plan to ensure minimum service, meaning that overflights should not be affected and that most international services would be maintained.

The strike is aimed primarily at protecting the status and income of public sector workers, who make up more than 20 percent of the workers in France. Their salaries have been frozen since 1995, and the government is eliminating thousands of posts as part of its program to meet the criteria for joining the European single currency in 1999. The criteria require France to reduce its budget deficit to no more than 3 percent of gross domestic product next year.

The minister for the civil service, Dominique Perben, promised this week that the government would hold salary negotiations with state workers before the end of the year.

Among other groups planning to strike, at least partly, are teachers, hospital workers, some doctors and postal workers. Although the strike is not expected to cause major problems across the nation, the government is worried that it is a harbinger. The strike will also let unions test their degree of support and to gauge public opinion.

A similar action last year ballooned into a protest by state workers and included a three-week stoppage by railroad workers and the breakdown of the Paris transportation system.

Ulster Talks Revived After Accord on Arms

Reuters

BELFAST — Protestant and Catholic political parties made a fresh start Tuesday on Northern Ireland peace talks after agreeing on a basic agenda, a breakthrough after four months of wrangling.

The parties agreed Monday to discuss how guerrilla groups could carry out so-called decommissioning of their arsenals in stages as the talks progress, an idea first floated by their U.S. chairman, former Senator George Mitchell.

"As a result of this agreement, there will be substantive discussions on decommissioning at an early date," said David Trimble, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, the main voice calling for continued British rule.

The move was seen as deepening the isolation of Sinn Fein, the IRA political wing that has been barred from the talks because the Irish Republican Army violated their cease-fire and have not renewed it.

It means that parties will discuss ways to get guerrilla groups to give up their weapons while the IRA, whose war against British rule lies at the heart of the conflict, is not represented.

Last week, the IRA attacked Britain's army base at Lisburn, south of Belfast, killing a British soldier. Besides avoiding renewal of the cease-fire, the IRA also rejects any conditions for talks and refuses to discuss dismantling their arms stockpiles.

Progress on the talks would enhance the credentials of two small political parties representing the IRA's foes, "loyalist" guerrillas that waged a 27-year war of terror against the Catholic community to avenge IRA attacks, delegates said.

However, the issue of decommissioning remained theoretical because both the IRA and loyalist guerrillas have said disarmament can only take place as part of an overall settlement reconciling pro-British Unionist and Irish nationalists.

The talks had been bogged down since they were begun by Britain and Ireland in June under the chairmanship of Mr. Mitchell, President Bill Clinton's Ireland adviser, preventing any discussion at all of Northern Ireland's future until now.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Strikes Over Belgian Case

BRUSSELS — Belgium was hit by a wave of demonstrations and strikes Tuesday amid outrage at a court ruling that removed the lead investigator in a pedophilia and murder case.

Hundreds of people, including factory workers and bus drivers, showed support for the magistrate, Jean-Marc Connerotte.

The country's highest court ruled Monday that Mr. Connerotte had shown bias by attending a dinner organized by the families of the victims and by receiving a pen from them. The decision, following a request by lawyers for the chief suspect, Marc Dutroux, set off an uproar and accusations of a cover-up. *(AFP)*

Turk Confident on Vote

ANKARA — Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan of Turkey confidently faces a parliamentary censure vote Wednesday, the first attempt by the secularist opposition to end his brief tenure. Procedure mandates that a confidence vote must follow any successful censure motion within a week.

"This vote will strengthen the government further," the leader of the Welfare Party said Tuesday, adding, "It will continue on its way." *(Reuters)*

Poland Gears Up for EU

WARSAW — A special government body to work out Poland's strategy for negotiations on full membership in the European Union held its inaugural meeting Tuesday.

Headed by Prime Minister Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz, the Committee for European Integration is to coordinate actions by various ministries as Poland adjusts its economy, agriculture and legal system to EU standards.

EU leaders say the integration might not take place sooner than 2002, but Polish leaders hope for membership by 2000.

The Committee, together with the Foreign Ministry, will work out a strategy for negotiations with the EU that are to begin in the second half of 1997, Foreign Minister Dariusz Rosati said. *(AP)*

British Corruption Probe

LONDON — The speaker of the House of Commons has called for an investigation into allegations that some lawmakers accepted payments from businessmen for asking planted questions in the House.

The speaker, Betty Boothroyd, told the Commons on Monday: "Very serious allegations have been widely made about the conduct of a number of members."

The accusations date from 1994, when a lawmaker, Neil Hamilton, resigned as corporate affairs minister in Prime Minister John Major's conservative government. He quit following allegations by Mohammed al Fayed, the Egyptian-born owner of the Harrods department store, that he gave Mr. Hamilton cash and favors for asking planted questions aimed at embarrassing a business rival. *(AP)*

For the Record

Prime Minister Romano Prodi of Italy will visit Bonn on Thursday for informal talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl, a spokesman said Tuesday. *(Reuters)*

Gerard Guiaard/The Associated Press

About 2,000 Belgian factory workers demonstrating Tuesday in Liege against the dismissal of Mr. Connerotte, the lead investigator in the pedophilia and murder case.

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10. The Employer will not accept late applications and reserves its right to accept or reject any or all applications.

11. Applicants will be advised in due course of the results of their applications. Only joint ventures and consortia duly prequalified under this procedure will be invited to bid.

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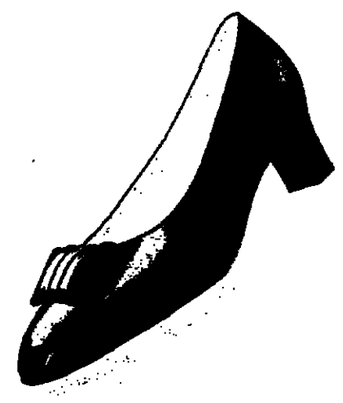

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Defiant, Iraq Rebuilt Air Defenses

It Took Only 2 Weeks, U.S. Aide Says

By Dana Priest
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iraq rebuilt a surface-to-air missile network in southern Iraq last month within two weeks after the United States launched more than $50 million worth of cruise missiles to destroy it, a senior U.S. defense official has acknowledged.

"It is the same basic anti-aircraft missile system that was there the 30th of August 1996," before the U.S. missile attacks, the official said in a recent interview.

American warships and planes launched 44 cruise missiles against the Iraqi air defense system Sept. 2 and 3 in retaliation for President Saddam Hussein's offensive into Kurdish-held territory in northern Iraq.

Since the attack, the Iraqis have not used the surface-to-air missile radar, or their Soviet-made SA-2 and SA-3 missiles, in any threatening way. But it would take just "a flip of the switch" to turn on the targeting radar to create a military threat to U.S. and allied aircraft, the official said.

"If they turn the radar on to radiate, it poses a military threat," he said.

He added, however, that there was "no indication" on Iraq's part "of an intent to challenge" U.S. and allied aircraft that are patrolling a "no flight" zone in southern Iraq.

The condition of Iraq's air defense system has been a sore subject for the Clinton administration in its recent showdown with Baghdad, partly because of Republican criticisms that the United States spent a lot of money on the missile strikes but did only minimal damage.

The United States struck the air defense network in part to protect its planes patrolling the flight-exclusion zone, which was extended northward at the time of the cruise missile attacks to further constrict Mr. Saddam's military.

Two days after the missile strikes, the Clinton administration sent a message strongly warning President Saddam against rebuilding the fixed missile sites.

"We have warned Saddam Hussein that any attempt to repair those sites or to reinforce them will be taken very seriously, and he must understand the consequences of such an act," General John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told a television audience several days after the attack.

But the United States did not take any further action against Iraq despite of the rebuilding of the fixed air defense sites, and defense officials have said since then on many occasions that Iraq appeared to be acquiescing to U.S. demands.

For instance, the defense official said, Iraq did comply with the U.S. demand to remove the more lethal and stealthy mobile missile units from the expanded southern no-flight zone. The official also said the cruise missile strikes and a subsequent U.S. troop and equipment buildup in the Gulf region "worried" Mr. Saddam.

But the long-term military impact appears negligible, and the CIA director, John Deutch, told Congress that Mr. Saddam was stronger politically than he was before the attack because of his increased influence in the north and because the crisis exposed rifts that have opened in the international alliance against him.

The official said Iraq's air defense system was weaker than before because "we know where they are and we can get to them." He said the system was old and would be tough to maintain or repair with existing equipment inventory.

Faleh Kheiber/Reuters

CELEBRATING — Uday Hussein attending a celebration in Iraq on Tuesday to mark the first anniversary of his father's seven-year presidential term.

Kurdish Offensive Now Nearing Arbil

Timing of Attack Is Uncertain

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Kurdish rebels were reported to be on the outskirts of northern Iraq's capital on Tuesday, and there were conflicting reports whether they planned to try soon to retake the city, which they lost six weeks ago.

The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan was in control of areas 19 kilometers (12 miles) southwest of Arbil, a spokesman said.

The group, which is backed by Iran, began a counteroffensive last week to retake territory lost to the rival Kurdistan Democratic Party, which has been supported by Saddam Hussein's army.

President Saddam's involvement triggered U.S. missile attacks on air defense sites in southern Iraq.

Since Saturday, the rebels have recaptured the region's second-largest city, As Sulaimaniya, along with several districts.

They moved closer to Arbil on Tuesday after overrunning Dibagah, a village 45 kilometers southwest of the regional capital, said a spokesman, Latif Rashid, at offices of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan in London.

He said the group had no immediate intention of trying to seize Arbil.

A radio station operated by the group was broadcasting calls for the inhabitants of Arbil to revolt against the rivals' control, an Arab newspaper based in London reported.

But a senior official of the Patriotic Union on the front-line said that his forces had withdrawn to regroup for a two-pronged attack on Arbil.

Other officials said the group would not assault the city because of Iraqi tanks there. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ **Turkish Contact**

Foreign Minister Tansu Ciller of Turkey said Tuesday that her country was in contact with Iran about its alleged backing for the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, Reuters reported from Ankara.

"We are in contact with Iran, dialogue is continuing," Mrs. Ciller said after meeting with President Suleyman Demirel.

The Kurdistan Democratic Party has accused Iran of sending troops, arms and ammunition into northern Iraq to help its rivals in fighting. Tehran denies the charges.

Senior members of the organization met Turkish foreign ministry officials on Monday. The delegation later left for Washington for talks there on Wednesday.

A senior member of the Patriotic Union rejected an offer by Baghdad to mediate an end to the Kurdish clashes. "We do not believe in Baghdad's policy, but we are asking for the continuation of U.S. mediation," Adnan Mufti said in Ankara.

Leftists Make Gains In a Mexican State

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — Mexico's ruling party will retain control of the Guerrero state legislature, but a growing leftist party has chipped away at its majority, according to final election results.

The ballot in the southwestern state is further evidence of the country's transformation from one-party rule to a multiparty democracy. The trend began in 1988, when the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed Mexico for seven decades, introduced electoral reforms.

According to the results released Monday, the breakdown will be: Institutional Revolutionary Party, 30 seats; Democratic Revolutionary Party, 12 seats; National Action Party, 2 seats, Workers Party, 1 seat; and Cardenist Party, 1 seat.

Before the vote, the Institutional Revolutionary Party had 32 seats to the Democratic Revolutionary Party's eight.

Eye on Election, U.S. Pushes Kurds to Talk

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Exasperated American officials, trying to forestall another confrontation with Saddam Hussein less than a month before the presidential election, are trying to push warring Kurdish factions into a cease-fire and back to the negotiating table after a new shift in the balance of power in northern Iraq.

The officials are warily monitoring a new flash of fighting in northern Iraq between the resurgent Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, which has some backing from Iran, and the weaker Kurdistan Democratic Party, which conquered key areas of the region last month with the help of the Iraqi Army, but is again in retreat.

The Americans said that they had seen little evidence of active involvement in the fighting this week by either Iraqi or Iranian soldiers, and little evidence that much intense fighting had taken place at all. Washington's position is to urge restraint on both sides, to press for a cease-fire and to warn Baghdad and Tehran to keep out of the fighting.

Further instability in northern Iraq, said Nicholas Burns, the State Department spokesman, "could prompt others, in particular Iraq and Iran, to seek to intervene."

The Americans, who will talk in Washington this week with representatives of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, are urging both sides "to stop turning their guns on each other and provide some stability in northern Iraq," Mr. Burns said. "The Kurds are their own worst enemies here, and we're trying to convince them that a temporary advantage today can turn into a temporary disadvantage tomorrow."

At the end of August, the Iraqi Army moved soldiers and tanks back into an area of northern Iraq designated as a protected area for Kurds after the 1990 Gulf War. That intervention, in support of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, brought U.S. missile strikes on southern Iraq and a unilateral decision by Washington — with London's support but Paris's opposition — to extend a "no fly" zone in southern Iraq to the outskirts of Baghdad.

Now, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan has struck back to retake areas it lost in September. It captured Iraqi Kurdistan's second-largest city, As Sulaimaniya, on Sunday. But fighters of the Kurdistan Democratic Party were swarming toward Arbil to protect the region's main city from any further Patriotic Union gains.

Administration officials argued that their missile attacks demonstrated the all-elusive quality of "leadership" and hit Mr. Hussein where it hurt most, in his military's freedom of movement in the south, near Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

But critics, including Republicans and many American allies, like France, said that the U.S. response was a belated overreaction to the failure of its post-Gulf War policies in Iraq and had left Mr. Hussein stronger than before.

Judith Kipper, the director of the Middle East Forum of the Council on Foreign Relations, said that "the danger is to see this as a surrogate Iran-Iraq war, and it isn't — the Kurds have been killing each other for centuries. If we want to keep Saddam out and the Iranians out, we need to use everything at our disposal to get the Kurds into a deal."

She added: "What the White House doesn't want at any price is another flare-up in Iraq before the election."

Washington is talking to its allies, officials said, and considering options, such as finally paying for local peacekeeping forces in the region under the auspices of an Iraqi umbrella opposition group, the Iraqi National Congress. Washington originally proposed such a force, promised to pay for it but failed to finance it.

Italy Sets Trial For Ex-Minister

Reuters

ROME — A Italian court has ordered Gianni De Michelis, a former foreign minister, to stand trial in December on charges of embezzling ministry funds.

Mr. De Michelis has already been sentenced to four years in prison for taking kickbacks to support highway construction. That sentence is under appeal. He is also on trial in a case involving the siphoning off cash from aid projects.

A court in Rome ruled Monday that Mr. De Michelis should stand trial with his former top aide, Giuseppe Balducci, on charges of misusing ministry funds from 1990 to 1992. Both men say they used the money, about 270 million lire ($162,000), for official banquets, hotel costs and gifts and to reimburse experts helping the ministry.

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INTERNATIONAL

Hostile Duma Awaits Perry's Treaty Appeal

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — After the U.S. Senate ratified the second strategic-arms reduction treaty with Russia in January, President Boris Yeltsin promised to push the Parliament to follow suit within three months.

The Parliament did not act. Then politicians said the treaty would have to wait until after the Russian presidential election. The election came and went. The treaty is still languishing.

So when Defense Secretary William Perry appears before Parliament on Thursday to make another appeal to ratify the agreement, he faces a hard sell. Nearly four years after it was signed by Mr. Yeltsin and President George Bush, opposition to the treaty remains strong in a Parliament dominated by nationalists and Communists.

The treaty commits the United States and Russia to reduce the number of their long-range nuclear warheads to 3,500 or less for each by the year 2003, and bans all land-based nuclear weapons with multiple warheads, including the SS-18, Russia's most powerful missile.

The reasons for the Russian delay are many. Mr. Yeltsin, ailing and now in the hospital awaiting heart surgery, has put little effort into persuading Parliament to ratify the treaty, a leading lawmaker said. Russia's acute economic and military problems have severely hampered its ability to shift away from multiple-warhead missiles.

Moreover, the START-2 treaty is enmeshed in other issues: the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which Russia opposes, and congressional Republican efforts to build a national missile defense system, which Russia fears will undercut the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. Russian critics have cited both as justification for hesitating on the ratification of START-2.

The mood in the State Duma, the lower house of Parliament, is running against ratification "on many grounds," said Alexei Arbatov, deputy chairman of its defense committee and a member of the centrist Yabloko bloc. "First, there is no money for it. Second, the treaty is considered to be unfair on technical grounds. And third, the general background — the determination of NATO to expand to the East — is very unfavorable to the treaty."

He added: "If Perry can suggest something that can change these three points, then his visit might be positive, and fruitful. Otherwise, he will be attacked by a lot of criticism, and his nice way of dealing with people — and his knowledge and expertise — will not be enough to change opinions."

Mr. Perry will meet Wednesday with Defense Minister Igor Rodionov, who has scheduled a closed-door session at the Parliament on Thursday and a closed-door speech to the Military Academy of the General Staff.

A senior official at the Pentagon said recently that Mr. Perry intended to tell the Duma that ratification of the START-2 treaty would result in a major reduction in the number of warheads from START-1 levels, and that this would "enhance stability" between the powers.

The official also said Mr. Perry would argue that fewer strategic nuclear weapons would free up resources for the Russian military to begin a long-postponed restructuring of its forces.

But to implement the START-2 treaty could be costly for Russia, because it requires a shift from the multiple warhead missiles, which Russia already has, to single-warhead missiles, many more of which must be built if Russia wants to remain at the maximum levels of the treaty.

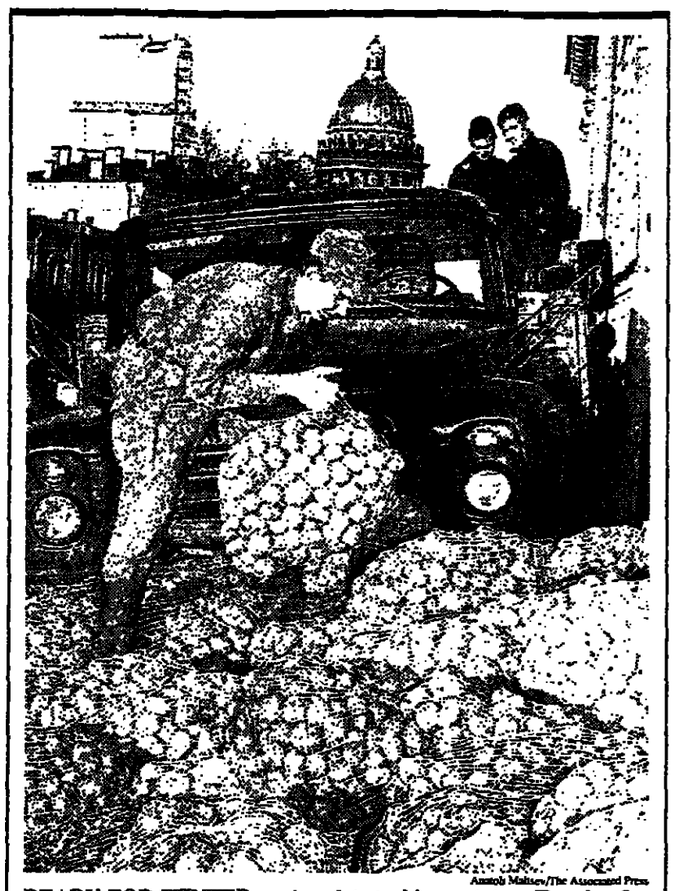
Lev Rokhlin, chairman of the Duma defense committee, has said that to remain at the maximum START-2 limits, Russia would have to build an additional 500 to 700 single-warhead missiles and launchers, which would cost $40 billion to $50 billion.

The argument that START-2 will save money "is not very persuasive," said Mr. Arbatov, who added that the costs of building and maintaining the new missiles will far outweigh the savings. "I think it will be accepted negatively."

Some Russian analysts have suggested that stretching out the timetable for the treaty's implementation could help satisfy Russia, or perhaps moving to a START-3 agreement that would take into account Moscow's problems. Interfax on Tuesday quoted a Russian Defense Ministry official as saying "quantitative and qualitative" changes were needed in the treaty, but details were not provided.

Mr. Arbatov said Mr. Perry should devote more of his lobbying to Mr. Yeltsin, not the Duma. "Here in the Duma it doesn't look like START-2 is a high priority with our government and executive branch," he said. "It's not only us that need encouragement. We do not feel any serious work on START-2 here, to push it."

In a recent list of legislative priorities received from the government, he said, the START-2 treaty was missing.



Anatoly Maltsev/The Associated Press

READY FOR WINTER — A cadet stacking potatoes Tuesday for the larders of the Military Transport School in St. Petersburg.

Arafat, Host to Hussein, Is Gloomy About Peace

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERICHO — Yasser Arafat was host Tuesday to an Arab head of state for the first time on Palestinian-ruled soil, and he voiced pessimism about the progress of talks with Israel.

His guest was King Hussein of Jordan, who flew a helicopter, with Mr. Arafat as his passenger, from Amman, Jordan, to Jericho on his first trip to the West Bank since his nation lost the territory to Israel 29 years ago. The king stayed nearly four hours.

"Until now, there is no progress in any of the committees in the negotiations," Mr. Arafat said of Palestinian peace talks with the government of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel.

Mr. Arafat was scheduled to travel to Cairo on Wednesday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on the negotiations.

Mr. Arafat also called Tuesday for the deployment of an armed international peacekeeping force with U.S. participation in Hebron to ease Israeli security concerns over redeployment from the volatile West Bank city.

But the United States and Israel rejected the suggestion. "That issue has been raised in the past and is not under consideration," said the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, in New Mexico with President Bill Clinton.

A spokesman for Mr. Netanyahu ruled out the sending of an international force as a substitute for guarantees being demanded by Israel to improve security for 400 Jewish settlers living among 120,000 Arab residents in Hebron.

"To suggest the possibility of bringing in a foreign army is to make a mockery of the peace agreements and is a nonstarter," said David Bar-Illan, Mr. Netanyahu's policy adviser.

"This is a tactic that we have become familiar with — as negotiations with the Palestinians progress and a successful conclusion is imminent, they always find ways of creating a minicrisis so Israel will be force to make more concessions at the last minute," he said.

Speaking at a news conference in Jericho with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat said he had told the Israelis, "If you don't trust your soldiers and our soldiers, why not call upon the international presence with the participation of the American Army?"

Mr. Arafat referred to the use of U.S. soldiers who patrolled the Sinai Peninsula as part of the 1979 Egypt-Israeli peace accord and proposals for a similar force in the Golan Heights, adding: "Why not in Hebron?"

This force, he said, "would close constant claims over security."

The 1995 Oslo self-rule accords, under which Israel should have turned most of Hebron over the Palestinian control in March, left open the possibility for both sides to agree on deployment of an unarmed international observer group during the redeployment period. *(Reuters, AP)*

U.S. Warns Savimbi to Get on With Peace in Angola

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — Jonas Savimbi may have been Washington's favorite African rebel leader when he was battling Cuban troops here during the Cold War, but he is being told now that the Clinton administration sees him as an exasperating troublemaker.

Mr. Savimbi, the longtime enemy of the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, declined an invitation to meet Secretary of State Warren Christopher here on Monday.

So Mr. Christopher left behind his assistant secretary for African affairs, George Moose, to track down Mr. Savimbi and tell him that he had delayed long enough in fulfilling the terms of a two-year-old peace agreement, designed to reconcile Mr. Savimbi's UNITA rebel movement with the government.

"Mr. Savimbi's failure to come up here was a missed opportunity on his part," Mr. Christopher said. He said Mr. Savimbi must understand that the United States and the other members of the UN Security Council were prepared to take action against UNITA — the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola — if he failed to fulfill his obligations to carry out a peace agreement worked out in Lusaka, Zambia, in 1994.

That accord ended a gruesome 18-year civil war.

In his public remarks here, Mr. Christopher said the Dos Santos government also has lagged on some of its commitments, such as the confining to quarters of a feared paramilitary force known as the Rapid Intervention Police.

But the secretary and his senior aides made clear that "the onus primarily is on Savimbi," as one put it.

They said UNITA had delayed designating which of its fighters were to be integrated into the national army, as required by the agreement, and has refused to take the seats in Parliament and posts in the government granted to it under the Lusaka accord — including a vice presidency for Mr. Savimbi. This all appears to be an effort to open the agreement to further modifications.

Eventually Mr. Savimbi will have to keep his promises because he does not want to restart a war his forces could not win and because peace offers him his only path to political legitimacy, a senior U.S. official said.

Mr. Christopher spent three hours here on the final stop of a five-nation tour of Africa. He met with Mr. dos Santos and visited a UN military center to observe teams that are removing mines.

Government troops never won a decisive victory on the battlefield — either before or after holding elections in 1992 — and Mr. Savimbi, though weakened, continues to maneuver for a better deal than he got in the 1994 agreement.

There is not much time for protracted negotiations, U.S. officials said, because the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force here expires in February, and the United States is reluctant to extend it. The UN mission costs $1 million a day, with a quarter of that amount charged to the United States. "Our money and our patience are both running out," a U.S. official said.

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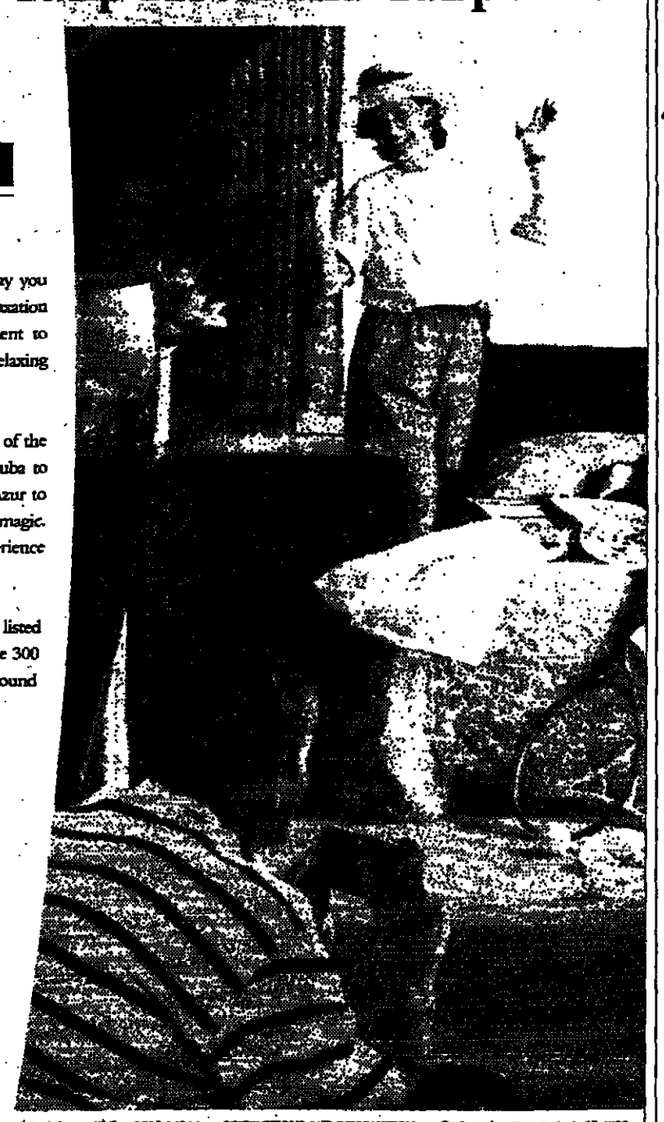

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INTERNATIONAL

VW Confirms Talks With Morris

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — A senior official at Volkswagen AG said Tuesday that the company was "very eager to de-escalate" its conflict with General Motors Corp. after the German carmaker disclosed that it was negotiating a consulting contract with Dick Morris, the controversial former political adviser to President Bill Clinton.

Earlier Tuesday, however, Mr. Morris denied that he planned to work for Volkswagen.

But the VW official, Klaus Kocks, implied in an interview that Mr. Morris's statement contradicted an understanding between Volkswagen's management board and Mr. Morris.

Mr. Kocks, Volkswagen's chief spokesman and a member of its board, confirmed Tuesday that the company had been in negotiations with Mr. Morris over a public-relations consulting contract. But he said it had not been signed.

"Everyone is scared that this is seen as a new escalation" in the company's legal battle with General Motors over allegations of theft of trade secrets, Mr. Kocks said late Tuesday. "But we are very eager to de-escalate the conflict."

He was referring to a lawsuit brought by General Motors in the United States. The company has accused Jose Ignacio Lopez de Arriortua, a former GM executive, and seven former employees of taking "vast quantities" of documents on purchasing and production plans with them to Volkswagen, which Mr. Lopez joined in 1993.

The suit also contends that Mr. Lopez and others "covered up those actions" and "destroyed evidence."

Volkswagen denies the charges and has filed its own complaint, in a German court, claiming that GM's relentless public accusations amount to a breach of German competition laws.

On Wednesday, a U.S. federal judge will hear Volkswagen's arguments to have the GM case dismissed.

Mr. Morris resigned from the Clinton campaign on Aug. 29 after a supermarket tabloid reported that he had carried on an affair with a prostitute.

Of the Morris negotiations, Mr. Kocks said Tuesday: "We have been in discussions on the difference between German public relations and American public relations, which is campaigning for business purposes. The question is: Can Dick Morris train my staff? But of course there is a context for this."

The context is Volkswagen's bitter fight with GM.

"We don't want to interfere in the legal proceedings of the GM case," Mr. Kocks said.

Mr. Kocks first volunteered that Mr. Morris might work for Volkswagen in a series of interviews with the Herald Tribune, which published an article Tuesday.

He told the newspaper on Monday that the company had "negotiated a consultant contract" with Mr. Morris.

On Tuesday, however, Mr. Morris told The Associated Press that "I have no plans to work for them."

Mr. Kocks had said of Mr. Morris: "He has a very specific knowledge of public relations in America, which is more geared to big campaigns and to serving big business purposes than in Germany. He will not just serve the American market, but worldwide."

For those reasons, Volkswagen invited Mr. Morris to deliver the keynote address to its worldwide team of public-relations managers during the Paris auto show last week. "After that, Volkswagen and Dick Morris negotiated a consultant contract," Mr. Kocks said.

Mr. Kocks said Volkswagen was hiring Mr. Morris as a consultant to "enable people to cope with PR campaigns of the kind we have from GM."

The Herald Tribune article on Tuesday also reported that Mr. Morris might serve as an informal political adviser to Gerhard Schroeder, who is expected to challenge Chancellor Helmut Kohl in German elections in 1998.

"I am interested in meeting him," Mr. Schroeder, a leading figure in the opposition Social Democratic Party, said in an interview. "I consider the Clinton campaign, the one that Morris helped manage, to be brilliant."

In that interview, Mr. Schroeder, governor of the German state of Lower Saxony, also said he had "heard of" a contractual relationship between Mr. Morris and VW.

Lower Saxony is Volkswagen's biggest shareholder and Mr. Schroeder has a seat on the company's supervisory board.

Top U.S. Court to Rule on Church

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Tuesday to judge the validity of a 1993 federal law aimed at enhancing Americans' religious freedom.

The court will use a zoning dispute between a Roman Catholic church and the town of Boerne, Texas, to decide whether Congress exceeded its authority in adopting the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. The law gives far more weight to claims that governmental actions violate religious freedom.

The Texas church invoked the federal law after it was blocked by a local landmark-preservation ordinance from building an addition. Church officials said the city's action violated their religious freedom, but then the city attacked the constitutionality of the law.

Domenico Stinellis/The Associated Press

ON THE WAY HOME — Pope John Paul II waving from his car as he left the Gemelli hospital in Rome on Tuesday. The pontiff returned to the Vatican after recovering from an appendectomy last week.

EUROPE: *Wall Street Likes What It Sees There*

Continued from Page 1

After a period of recession and sluggish growth of not much more than 1 percent this year, Germany, according to those interviewed, should grow by as much as 2.5 percent in 1997, and since it is Europe's biggest economy that should have a salutary effect on the rest of the Continent.

The British economy — where structural changes were made in the 1980s and which has enjoyed a robust period of growth that contrasts sharply with the anemic results of continental Europe — was described by most observers as the standout in Europe. "The British are just half a cycle behind the United States, but way ahead of the rest of Europe," said one fund manager.

The Wall Street executives also said they were impressed by fiscal austerity moves from the recently elected governments of both Italy and Spain, both countries that have historically been lax about putting a lid on public spending. The same comment was made about much of Scandinavia.

France, however, was singled out as the one country where factors could conspire to weaken both economic growth and efforts to create more of a free market environment. Few on Wall Street think that 1997 growth will match official government forecasts of around 2.3 percent.

Among the reasons that Wall Street believes structural change will take longer in France than elsewhere were the continuing power of trade unions, France's adherence to a more centrally managed economy than most of its neighbors — with the government accounting for roughly half of the country's gross domestic product — and a culture of rigidity in industry and finance that could retard efforts to make changes.

"I think the French could end up lagging as much as three years behind the Germans and others in Europe when it comes to structural reform," said Ms. Small of Scudder. As an example of why change will come more slowly in French society, she and others noted the threat of strikes and protests, including those scheduled for Thursday. (Page 5)

James Zeigon, the head of Chase Manhattan's private banking division, with $130 billion under management, also stressed the disparity between Germany and France, saying he believed that "the general outlook in Europe is improving, although the French seem to be doing less well than the Germans."

The New York Fed's Mr. McDonough said that "resistance to change is more visible in France, but it seems to me that the French government is pushing for reform."

"The resistance is, of course, very much in the tradition of labor unions," he added.

In Germany, by contrast, both bankers and big-ticket investors say there is palpable evidence of change. A detailed study by Goldman Sachs (International) on restructuring in Germany, to be released Friday, will note, for example, that progress is being made to improve labor market flexibility, to reduce nonwage costs and to increase capital mobility.

MARKETS: *Records Around the World*

Continued from Page 1

increasing prospects for both economic growth and company earnings.

Harder to quantify is the impact of the wave of optimism propelling America's markets. By most accounts, when the Dow Jones average broke the 6,000 level Monday, it sent a fresh jolt of inspiration though European investors.

"A lot of this has to do with the U.S.," said Allison Southey, a strategist at Nomura Securities.

She said that the continuation of strong economic growth in America, without any real sign of renewed inflation, had helped depress interest rates around the world. With bonds offering puny returns, money has cascaded into equities. On the down side, this means that Europeans must continue to keep a wary eye on America for any signs that the rally may be slowing.

Any increase in American inflation and interest rates would have global repercussions.

New York stocks slipped from their latest high Tuesday, however, and the Dow Jones industrial average was down 5.22 points, to 6,004.78 at the close. (Page 18)

In Europe, the London FT-SE index rose 0.30 percent, to 4050.80, Tuesday from 4038.70 Monday ; the Paris CAC index rose 1.15 percent, to 2168.28, from 2143.62, and the Frankfurt DAX index rose 1.28 percent, to 2728.45, from 2693.88. In Amsterdam, the stock market rose 0.60 percent to close at 592.45, from 588.91, and in Madrid, the stock index rose 1.30 percent to close at 377.52.

In Asia, Tokyo's benchmark Nikkei 225 jumped 400.68 points, or 1.91 percent, to close at 21,429.93. In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng index closed at a record 12,490.70, up 160.35 points or 1.30 percent. The Australian stock market closed at its second-straight record . The All Ordinaries index closed 2.9 points, or 0.12 percent, higher at 2,366.2.

In addition, Europe will have an edge when an expected correction in stock prices occurs. Continental Europe's economies are just beginning their recoveries, while the American recovery is well under way. Similarly, analysts note that the long popular notions of corporate restructuring and of shareholder value have only been introduced in Europe relatively recently. Among other things, those factors carry powerful implications for any potential pick-up remaining in corporate profits.

European shares could also benefit from the fact that the rally in Europe is a recent phenomenon. "Continental Europe has only really come into its own this year," said Bal Sandhu, equity strategist at Kleinwort Benson. "Before that these markets were real laggards."

TIMOR: *Suharto Won't Yield*

Continued from Page 1

that resist occupation by Indonesia.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas described Mr. Ramos-Horta as a "political adventurist" who "brings no peace but only antagonism and misery" to East Timor.

Bishop Belo has often acted as peacemaker in the confrontations between the Indonesian military and local Timorese activists who resent the increasing presence of outsiders, mainly Indonesian Muslims.

The bishop said Monday, before Mr. Suharto's arrival, that a "dialogue between all sides" was needed so that the "aspirations of the people of East Timor" could be heard.

"Don't think all the people of East Timor have already agreed with integration and all is O.K.," Bishop Belo said. "That is a lie, and it has never happened because the problems of East Timor have not been solved after 20 years and maybe for another 20 years they will not be finished."

Security during Mr. Suharto's visit to Dili was tight to prevent any pro-independence demonstrations by Timorese.

Local residents said the only trouble occurred in the morning, when a group of students at the university in Dili threw stones at a passing police patrol.

Mr. Suharto gave a brief speech in which he made no mention of the Nobel award, but said the state philosophy of Indonesia recognized all religions. Around 85 percent of the Indonesian population of 190 million is Muslim.

Analysts said that apart from Mr. Suharto's concern about maintaining national unity, a recent upsurge of tension between Muslims and Christians on the main Indonesian island of Java also made it difficult for him to do more than promise equal treatment for all religions in East Timor.

They said that the president had ruled out any special political arrangements for the territory on grounds that it already had autonomous status. Critics say it is autonomy in name only.

Prime Minister Antonio Guterres of Portugal appealed Tuesday to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany to exert influence on Jakarta to improve what he described as "intolerable conditions" in East Timor, Reuters reported.

MENEM: *Unhelpful Friends*

Continued from Page 1

said: "There has been no discussion of the Coppola case, nor any worry. Nor should there be."

But Mr. Coppola and Mr. Hernandez were often photographed together at trendy night spots, and Mr. Menem's adult children, Zulemita and Carlitos, often sat with Mr. Coppola at his table in his popular discotheque.

Political analysts said that the scandal had greatly damaged Mr. Menem's image and that the president was upset, mainly because it comes at a time when his popularity is at an all-time low and he is trying to recapture political leadership by attacking corruption.

"This whole episode goes to confirm rumors regarding the people who surround the president — that the circles of power are made up of these kinds of shady individuals," said a political scientist.

Last week, television stations showed Mr. Maradona pushing through crowds of reporters and onlookers as he tried to visit Mr. Coppola in jail. Unable to get through the crowds, a weeping Mr. Maradona, who recently admitted that he is addicted to cocaine, gave up and went home.

Many soccer fans blame Mr. Maradona's drug habit on Mr. Coppola, who was charged with dealing cocaine to his teammates when Mr. Maradona played in the Italian league. The charges were later dropped.

The Coppola case is not the first time that people close to Mr. Menem have been associated with the drug trade. In 1991, Amira Yoma, the president's sister-in-law and appointments secretary, was one of several government officials indicted on drug-related charges of money laundering. Although a judge later dismissed the charges for lack of evidence, the scandal shook the Menem government, forcing those involved to leave their posts.

Manuel Mora y Araujo, a leading pollster, said that depending on the outcome, the scandal could further erode Mr. Menem's approval rating, which is currently at 18 percent.

"People are waiting to see if Coppola will go trial and be convicted, or if this is just a scam," Mr. Mora y Araujo said.

DOLE: *Republican Attacks 'Ethical Failures'*

Continued from Page 1

"Someone who is willing to put at risk the entire American economy" had "no business talking about integrity."

He called Mr. Dole's character attacks a "set of desperation tactics."

Mr. Clinton, meanwhile, appeared to be trying to stay above the fray. While referring to a newly released study that points to a decline in violence on television, he made a point of saying that Mr. Dole deserved some credit.

Opinion polls show Mr. Dole continuing to trail Mr. Clinton by 15 to 20 percentage points. The former Senate majority leader has tried a range of tactics and sounded a variety of themes, but none appears to have done more than scratch Mr. Clinton's lead.

Calls from Republican strategists for more aggressive attacks on the president and his record have risen in volume.

But Mr. Dole had publicly wavered before the speech Tuesday. Reinforcing his hesitation, recent surveys show that growing numbers of Americans react negatively to personal attacks, and many voters are willing to forgive Mr. Clinton for what they view as shortcomings in his character.

A new poll by CNN, for example, appears to show that the public has lowered its bar for presidential integrity. It found that just as many Americans thought Mr. Clinton was not "honest and trustworthy" as those who believed he was.

But asked if Mr. Clinton was "honest and trustworthy enough to be president," 55 percent of those surveyed said yes, compared to 40 percent who said no.

Mr. Dole sought to persuade his listeners in San Diego that those qualities do matter. "This election," he said, "will help determine the nature and honor and dignity of the presidency itself."

Some of the issues Mr. Dole shied away from were raised directly by his campaign manager and other surrogates.

His campaign manager, Scott Reed, issued a statement raising questions about donations the Democratic National Committee has received from a wealthy Indonesian family with some links to Mr. Clinton.

Referring to the Democrats, the statement said, "Their only response has been evasion, stonewall, denial and attack."

Somali Clan Chiefs Reach Broad Truce

Reuters

NAIROBI — Leaders of the main Somali factions on Tuesday declared an end to hostilities at the end of one week of talks here, the Kenyan government said.

The leaders, who included Hussein Aideed and Mohammed Ali Mahdi, agreed to allow free movement of people in the Somali capital, Mogadishu, and in the region.

NATO: *Base in Hungary Serves as Staging Post for Bosnia*

Continued from Page 1

provided nearby maneuver areas to help U.S. forces maintain combat readiness while they are on duty in Bosnia.

The base in Hungary is garrisoned by 2,000 U.S. soldiers — who also apparently handle some less-publicized functions such as operating a half-dozen Predator unmanned planes that fly off Taszar's runways on reconnaissance missions over Bosnia.

Officials decline to comment on the basing of these planes, so new that this is their first combat deployment, but press reports have pinpointed Taszar runways.

Taszar has been undergoing rapid rebuilding by U.S. Army engineers and Hungarian contractors hired by NATO. "I haven't got any cost figures," a U.S. Army spokesman said at the European Command in Stuttgart, but an outside expert said that funds approaching $20 million have been spent on the base already.

Taszar was a natural choice for NATO when it sought a logistical base close to Bosnia but safely outside the potential combat zone. Hungary spans much of ex-Yugoslavia's northern border and Taszar was constructed there in the 1950s as a Soviet outpost after the Yugoslav leader Tito broke with the Warsaw Pact.

In 1992, Hungary authorized NATO's air-surveillance AWACS aircraft to operate from its bases — enforcing no-flight zones over Bosnia and, incidentally, helping guarantee that Hungary would not be sucked into the conflict. Last December, the Hungarian Parliament agreed to lease the base, on terms that are not publicly disclosed, to the United States.

But a large-scale U.S. presence in Taszar might not have been smooth sailing. Hungarian press articles warned that an influx of GIs could bring possibly dire consequences, including noise, inflation, rape and other crime, traffic jams and tank-tread damage to gardens.

After 10 months, the main local complaint seems to be that Hungarians do not get to see enough of the GIs. NATO's high command has imposed sharp limits on letting soldiers spend time in downtown Kaposvar or get away to the resort area just north at Lake Balaton.

Even so, Taszar is a windfall for local business after the economic embargo on nearby Yugoslavia, but Hungarian officials also give credit for the base's popularity to the U.S. military's public relations.

"They sent officers into local schools to explain why the troops are here and what NATO is, they even sent them out to visit people all over western Hungary who live along the roads that carry the military traffic to Taszar," says Geza Jeszenszky, foreign minister of Hungary from 1991 to 1994 and now a member of Parliament.

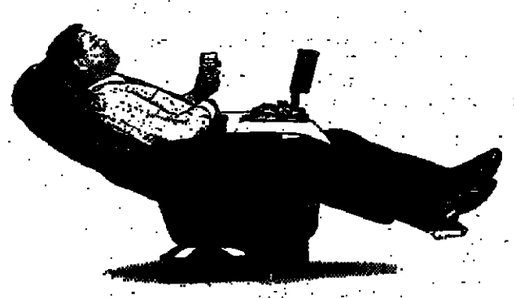
Mr. Simonyi agreed. "I'm positively surprised how well the Hungarians have taken to it," he said. "I don't hear the same worried noises we used to hear."

The result, both men said, has been to consolidate the consensus in Hungary in favor of joining NATO as soon as possible.

Partly because of Taszar, Mr. Simonyi said, Hungary's military commanders have received a crash course in the differences between NATO and Warsaw Pact practices. Hungary also has a battalion of engineers in Bosnia, rebuilding bridges.

As a result, the country has been offered four posts in NATO's multinational command in Bosnia, more than any other non-NATO country with forces in the operation.

THE SLEEPER SEAT THAT GIVES OTHER AIRLINES SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.



	Continental Airlines BusinessFirst	American Airlines Business Class	British Airways Club World	Delta Air Lines Medallion Class
Seat type	*First Class Sleeper Seat*	*Business Class Seat*	*Business Class Seat*	*Business Class Seat*
Seatback recline	62"	36"	50"	21"
Seat width	21"	19"	20"	18"
Pitch (space between rows)	55"	50"	50"	40" - 42"

SOURCES: OAG First and Business Class Travel, Summer 1996. Delta Airlines. © 1996 Continental Airlines, Inc.

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Repression in China

Although it takes some doing for China to become more repressive, Beijing has in recent days cracked down even further on political freedom. As in the old Soviet Union, China's Communist rulers leave so little room for free speech or political dissent that the true depth of popular discontent is impossible to gauge. But a small band of peaceful democracy activists, possessed of almost unimaginable courage, has continued to speak out, urging China to grant in fact the freedoms promised in its constitution. Now virtually that entire band has been jailed or exiled.

The latest blows began last week, when democracy activist Liu Xiaobo was taken away and immediately sentenced, without trial, to three years in a labor camp. Mr. Liu's crime? He had drafted a letter urging the Chinese government to follow its own laws.

A literary critic and author, Mr. Liu is typical of China's democracy activists in his willingness to take risks that he understands all too well. In 1989 he voluntarily returned to China from the United States, where he had been a visiting scholar at Columbia University, to join the democracy movement. He spent 19 months in jail, during which time his family — he has a wife and young son — was allowed to visit him exactly once.

Another leading dissident, Wang Dan, has been in detention since May 1995, totally cut off from family, not to mention lawyers. On Saturday, officials announced that he will be tried (which in China means convicted) for "conspiring to subvert the government," the penalty for which ranges from 10 years' imprisonment to execution. Mr. Wang, too, knew the risks — he spent four years in jail after the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy demonstrations — but upon his release immediately resumed his peaceful advocacy of democracy.

Both Mr. Liu and Mr. Wang were released the last time around when China came under international pressure, especially from the United States. No less is needed now. U.S. State Department spokesman Nick Burns properly expressed great concern about the arrest of Mr. Liu, which he said "underscores the gross intolerance in China for the airing of divergent political views, no matter how peacefully these views are expressed — in this case, very peacefully."

Strong words, while welcome, are not sufficient. Secretary of State Warren Christopher is scheduled to travel to China soon. He should compose his delegation in such a way as to show that concern for freedom is an integral part of U.S. policy toward China.

The United States should grant asylum to a third dissident, Wang Xizhe, who is reported to have slipped into Hong Kong just ahead of this latest crackdown. And Mr. Christopher should make clear that a warming of U.S.-Chinese relations, including a possible presidential summit next year, cannot automatically take place while China remains so flagrantly in violation of international norms and its own professed commitment to freedom of expression.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

South African Justice

The acquittal last week of South Africa's apartheid-era defense minister, Magnus Malan, and 15 others for a death squad massacre in 1987 shocked South Africans who had presumed guilt. But in one sense the outcome was not surprising. New democracies everywhere have struggled in the search for justice for the crimes of past regimes.

Seven black members of the Inkatha Freedom Party and ten white officials of the apartheid regime were tried for killing 13 people, seven of them children. The judge concluded that the massacre had been carried out by an Inkatha death squad created and trained by the South African government to fight the African National Congress. The cycle of killings set in motion by those squads has taken 15,000 lives since 1984. But the judge said the prosecutor had not successfully linked the defendants to the attack. President Nelson Mandela, who has a laudable history of embracing judicial decisions even when they go against him, immediately announced that he would accept the verdict.

It is not the last word on justice for apartheid's criminals. Prominent security officials have been convicted, and more face trial. But Mr. Malan's acquittal highlights the problems facing the South African justice system. It is overwhelmed by current crime. Prosecutors have been on strike for higher pay. Mr. Mandela's government, afraid to be left with few police officers, never carried out a purge. Many officers are still involved with the criminal gangs that apartheid fomented. They often block trials of their friends by destroying evidence and intimidating witnesses. The acquittal will be useful if it encourages South Africa to dismiss corrupt police officers and give the courts the resources they need.

Other new democracies have not fared well in bringing past criminals to justice. Almost every new Latin American democracy has attempted trials of the murderers and torturers who populated past military regimes. Only Argentina got more than a few symbolic convictions — and even those criminals were pardoned after the military repeatedly showed its muscle.

Formerly Communist Europe has a different problem. The challenge is to find some legal way to punish crimes of ideology, not violence. Citizens were angry because the government tapped their phones, turned neighbors into spies and measured everything by political loyalty. But these were acts committed by bureaucracies, not individuals. Moreover, they were legal, and cannot be criminalized after the fact. As Barbel Bohley, an East German dissident, put it, "We wanted justice, and instead we got the rule of law."

It may be that countries cannot depend on the courtroom alone to achieve the goals of justice. One alternate way is through creative truth commissions. South Africa has one, although its task may be complicated by Mr. Malan's acquittal because it diminishes the threat of prosecution that might otherwise prompt confessions in return for amnesty. But the acquittal also reinforces the country's need for the commission, which is charged with finding the truth about apartheid crimes and giving thousands of victims — many more than would get satisfaction through trials — the chance to tell their stories and receive some form of restitution, like scholarships for themselves or their children.

Some nations have sought to get around the constraints of due process by ignoring them. Many of Germany's trials of its former leaders have been reversed by its Constitutional Court. Other nations have instituted laws like lustration, which bars former collaborators from government jobs in a process that presumes guilt and does not allow people to know the charges or present a defense.

The temptation is surely great for the immensely popular South African government to do much the same thing, to interfere with the judiciary or rewrite the rules to facilitate convictions of apartheid-era criminals. But Mr. Mandela and his justice minister, Dullah Omar, have wisely demanded scrupulous adherence to due process. South African democracy can survive even if some people are wrongly acquitted. It may be permanently crippled if the government begins to twist the law to suit the majority will.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Wait and See on EMU

A promise now never to take part in EMU under any circumstances would send (by design) a clear message to the rest of the Union: to hell with you and all your works. As foreign policy, this is downright incompetent.

Suppose, to consider the most extreme case, that as Europe's monetary project takes shape Britain chooses not merely to spum the Euro but to leave the Union altogether. This is within the bounds of possibility: The single-currency countries may press on toward a much closer political union of the kind that Britain appears not to want, leaving non-Euro members (especially if very few in number) with little or no power to influence decisions. But if Britain did decide to leave it would be vital to do so on friendly terms. An unfriendly split — of the sort that the Tory right slavers after — would be enormously damaging to British interests.

In an uncertain world, wait and see is sometimes the best policy.

— The Economist (London).

In Latin America, Failures of the Free Market

By Tomas Eloy Martínez

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey — In every Latin American corner one can listen to predictions about a gloomy end of the century.

Statistics and analysis developed by respected institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank continue to be optimistic, but reality is singing a different tune.

At the start of this decade, the free market economy was heralded as unsinkable. Yet it has started to founder, especially in those countries where official corruption has not been purged. And a new social crisis could suddenly bring a tempest. Latin America has never been a predictable continent.

What is happening?

Less than a year ago, Julieta Campos, the Mexican writer, explained in a brilliant essay about poverty that, contrary to expectations, the strategies to modernize and uplift the economy had actually increased, not halted, unemployment. Jobless people, she reasoned, cannot afford to buy anything, and those at the bottom of the social ladder will resort to any means, including crime, merely to survive.

By now in Argentina or Brazil the middle classes seem defeated. Years ago they were the key to prosperity for small business and effective public education and health care. Now they appear submissive in the face of a drastic drop in their quality of life. Passive resignation may lead to resentment, and that could end in a dangerous confrontation.

Two decades ago, the poor were part of the landscape of big Latin American cities. The street urchins of Bogota slept huddled on heat grates for protection from the cold. Beggars in Buenos Aires and São Paulo exposed their sores and their mutilated bodies in church corridors. Homeless teenagers slept in abandoned trains, trucks or buses in Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

Now it only seems that the indigent people have vanished. Although they have increased in number, they are less visible. The power of the free market has assigned them another place.

Thousands of them succumb to the cosmetic cleansing of police sweeps in preparation for the arrival of tourists and visiting dignitaries. Imperceptibly, the people go to populate the hills of Medellín, the slums of Rio, the "barriadas" of Mexico and São Paulo and the outskirts of Buenos Aires. Others huddle in caves or burned down buildings where not even the police really know what is happening inside.

Many more, especially in Mexico and the Caribbean islands, have escaped to the false paradises of the north, banging tenaciously on those sealed doors until they find a way to enter.

Pessimism is spreading, even among the most optimistic Latin American intellectuals. Neither the Mexican Carlos Fuentes nor the Chilean José Donoso nor the Brazilian Nelida Pinon seem to see the light at the end of the tunnel.

The tide of unemployed people, as well as the negligence of education and health care, foreshadow a black future. The continent's most bounteous sources of wealth — imagination, creative talent and the ability to improvise original solutions — are straining under the weight of a Darwinian modernization that fosters the survival not of the best but of the richest.

It is clear now that politicians' promises to solve unemployment do not matter. In countries formerly categorized as Third World, to solve the problem of joblessness through industrialization is now considered unattainable.

A report released by the Inter-American Development Bank in 1995 shows that while the model of the free market economy does produce certain statistical victories (such as an increase in stability of the gross national product), its failures are more serious and lasting.

Consider that health insurance companies financed by governments and unions are bankrupt or nearly so. And savings have been reduced to a minimum. People who can afford to save choose to put their money in the banks of other geographic latitudes.

The impunity of corrupt officials, as well as the social callousness of the economic model, have created a menacing storm front.

Although the Latin American Catholic Church hierarchy is overwhelmingly conservative, certain bishops have let their protest be heard, trying to stop the imprudence of a politics that can push people to the abyss.

The signs of inequality remain awesome. A typical Brazilian family in São Paulo can survive on a monthly salary of $55. That is what people pay for a plate of pasta in an expensive restaurant such as Massimo. And the annual income of Mexico's 24 wealthiest families equals that of 25 million of the country's peasants.

Late last month, more than 70,000 people marched to the Plaza de Mayo, in front of Buenos Aires's Pink House, the seat of government, to protest austerity measures imposed by President Carlos Menem. Peronist unions accused Mr. Menem, leader of their own party, of being a traitor.

The melancholy lines of Jorge Luis Borges deserve repeating: "Once we had a country. Do you remember? And we have lost it. Both of us."

The writer, author of "The Peron Novel" and "Santa Evita," is chairman of the Latin American studies department at Rutgers University. He contributed this comment to New York Times Special Features.

East Timor: To Peaceful Self-Determination in Three Stages

By Jose Ramos-Horta

SYDNEY — Despite the oppression and suffering in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor since Indonesia's invasion nearly 21 years ago, I and others leading the movement that is resisting the Indonesian occupation continue to seek a peaceful settlement.

We have tried to convince the government of President Suharto in Jakarta that its intransigence on East Timor will only prolong conflict and instability in the region.

Aware of Indonesia's interests and the difficulties of abruptly reversing an illegal occupation, the National Council of Maubere Resistance, the umbrella organization of the pro-independence forces, which I represent abroad, has proposed a three-phase peace plan.

It is intended to assist the UN secretary-general, who has a mandate from the United Nations to find a solution to the East Timor conflict. The plan is in line with statements by East Timorese Catholic Bishop Carlos Belo. It could assist Jakarta in extricating itself from the East Timor quagmire.

Phase 1 (one to two years):

Talks between Indonesia and Portugal under the auspices of the UN secretary-general, with East Timorese participation, to end armed activities in East Timor; release political prisoners; reduce Indonesian military personnel and civil servants; remove armaments; expand activities by the International Committee of the Red Cross; carry out a population census; provide entry to UN specialized agencies working in the fields of public health, development and environmental protection; restore all basic human rights; remove restrictions on the Portuguese and Tetum languages; establish an independent human rights commission; appoint a resident representative of the UN secretary-general in East Timor.

In return, the East Timorese resistance forces would halt all hostilities against Indonesia and all acts that embarrass Jakarta.

Phase 2 (five years from the end of Phase 1):

This would be a transition stage of autonomy in which East Timorese would govern themselves democratically through their local institutions.

There would be a UN-supervised election for an Assembly. Only East Timorese would be eligible to vote and be elected. The Assembly would elect an East Timorese governor.

Powers of the Assembly would include legislation on investment, property, immigration and foreign trade.

During Phase 2, all remaining Indonesian troops would withdraw, and there would be a further reduction in the number of Indonesian civil servants. The territory would have no army of its own, but a police force, organized by the United Nations, would be placed under the command of the governor.

Phase 2 could be extended by mutual consent between Indonesia and the East Timorese population expressing its views through a referendum.

Phase 3: A self-determination referendum, under UN supervision, would be held within a year of the start of this phase. The population could choose between free association with Indonesia, integration into Indonesia or independence.

I wrote personally to Mr. Suharto in March 1994 to give him an assurance that we would scrupulously respect any choice freely made by the majority of the East Timorese people.

We have tried repeatedly to open a dialogue with the Indonesian government on our peace plan. So far we have been ignored. Nonetheless, we remain open to talks.

It is time for Indonesia to show courage and start a constructive and sincere dialogue to resolve the East Timor conflict and redress past mistakes.

The writer was awarded the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize on Friday, with Bishop Carlos Belo, for "work toward a just and peaceful solution" in East Timor. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Only Portugal and Indonesia Can Settle the Case

By Irawan Abidin

JAKARTA — The East Timor issue is not as far away from a solution as it might appear. Portugal and Indonesia came close to an internationally acceptable settlement a few years ago. They could still achieve a similar breakthrough, provided Lisbon is prepared to be reasonable.

The issue arose in the mid-1970s when East Timor was being decolonized. A civil war erupted as the Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor, known by its Portuguese acronym as Fretilin, moved to eliminate its rivals through violence. The colonial power, Portugal, could neither restore order nor put the decolonization process back on course. It simply abandoned the territory.

Subsequently, in 1976, an overwhelming majority of the East Timorese people, in a political exercise based on their traditions, chose to declare independence through integration with Indonesia as the republic's 27th province.

Years after the decolonization process was completed, Portugal claimed that it was still the administrative power, despite the fact that the decolonization process it started had been completed. East Timor is now enjoying much more progress than it ever experienced in four centuries of Portuguese rule, and there is no turning back the hands of time.

This is the issue that Portugal and Indonesia are trying to resolve through talks under the auspices of the UN secretary-general. He first suggested resumption of diplomatic relations, but Lisbon ruled that out. He then suggested the opening of interest sections in the two capitals. Indonesia accepted the proposal; Portugal rejected it.

In 1987, the UN secretary-general suggested a comprehensive, just and internationally acceptable solution: He would form a delegation of five or six countries that would go to Indonesia on a fact-finding mission to East Timor. They would make a thorough investigation of the situation in East Timor and submit a report to the secretary-general that would contain no recommendations. He would then submit the report to the UN General Assembly.

The assembly would be called into special session. A free, fair and open debate would take place on the report. Indonesia and its supporters would argue that decolonization had taken place in East Timor, that this reality should be accepted and that the issue should be removed from the UN agenda. Portugal and its supporters would marshal their arguments against that position. At the end of the debate, a vote would be taken, and both sides would have to abide by its result.

Indonesia accepted the proposal. Portugal turned it down. In 1991 there was an attempt to revive the plan. Again Portugal blocked it.

When Foreign Minister Ali Alatas went to the eighth round of the UN-sponsored talks with Portugal earlier this year, he was hoping to hear something more positive from Lisbon. Instead, Portugal rehashed a proposal that it had previously rejected and gave it an unreasonable twist, making it impossible for Indonesia to accept.

Lisbon said it would agree to the creation of interest sections in the two capitals if Jakarta released East Timorese political prisoners. But the "political prisoners" in question were convicted of common crimes before Indonesian courts. Releasing them would undermine Indonesia's justice system.

Then the Portuguese foreign minister expressed his wish to travel to Indonesia to meet Jose Xanana Gusmao, an East Timorese convicted of common crimes as the leader of a separatist movement. This was an affront to Indonesia. A foreign minister of a country should go to another country to talk with its government, not to talk solely with a prisoner. Of course, Mr. Alatas rejected the suggestion.

Nonetheless, Indonesia continues to hope that the UN-sponsored talks on East Timor will soon make progress. A new government is now in place in Portugal, one that is at least looking for ways to deal with the problem instead of simply rejecting proposals.

Meanwhile, the all-inclusive dialogue between the East Timorese factions will go on trying to build goodwill. But that is all it can do. The solution can come only when the governments of Portugal and Indonesia negotiate with an equal measure of sincerity, instead of one trying to outsmart the other.

The writer, currently ambassador to Greece, is a former director of information in the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Letting China Get Away With It

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — The Clinton administration is taking a gamble with its reputation, which is its business. But the gamble deals with the spread of nuclear weaponry, which immediately makes it everybody's.

The government is in the process of overriding a warning from the CIA that China is again breaking international law by selling to Pakistan material related to nuclear weaponry. That is what the White House and the State Department believed only a few weeks ago. Now they say they have changed their minds, don't have enough evidence, or that it all happened too long ago to count — last year.

Less generous interpretation of reality comes from specialists on nuclear proliferation outside government, and some inside. Their sense of trust has been burned crisp by Beijing's lies and Washington's evasions of action, both dating back at least a decade. They see the latest episode as part of a vividly dangerous game — China makes a sale, collects the cash, the United States protests, then backs off.

So off we go again. Mark the dates.

Early this year the United States finds Chinese selling to Pakistan magnets used in nuclear weapons technology. On May 11, Beijing says: No, we didn't do it and we won't again. Good fellow, sin no more.

On June 14, Paul Leventhal and Daniel Horner of the Nuclear Control Institute write in The Washington Post that the May 11 deal let China keep open its pipeline to Pakistan, with loopholes big enough to push an atom bomb through.

On Aug. 30, sure enough, State protests to the Chinese that once again they are breaking the law by selling special furnace and diagnostic equipment with weapons applications to a Pakistani plant that was not subject to "international safeguards." ("International safeguards" were supposed to keep Iraq and Iran from nuclear weapon potential. In the anti-proliferation field you need a sense of humor.)

Anyway, on Oct. 9, The Washington Times breaks an important story by Bill Gertz that on Sept. 14 the CIA told the U.S. government that Chinese installers were in Pakistan before the Aug. 30 State protest, the nuclear equipment was scheduled to arrive early in September, and China had falsified documents to conceal that the material was destined for another "unsafeguarded" area.

State is upset at the leak of a top-secret CIA memo. Why "secret" information known to the Pakistani and Chinese governments should be kept from American voters is, as usual, not made entirely clear.

U.S. spokesmen do not deny anything in the memo. State does tell me not to worry so much; the new sale does not break the law because it was not to one of those "unsafeguarded" areas. A puzzlement — if so, why did the United States protest on Aug. 30? Why two weeks later did the CIA present a secret warning? Other reporters are told that the administration needs more intelligence — or has discovered that the sale was made a year ago, so China's May 11 promise was not broken and the CIA memo is outdated.

When between Sept. 14 and Oct. 9 was this discovered? Is it comforting to believe that Washington did not find out about this illegal sale at all for at least 10 months?

William Triplett, former chief Republican counsel to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, solidly an anti-proliferator, says the latest sale is "one of nine secret Chinese arms deals with terrorist or unstable governments this year" that demonstrate "the total bankruptcy" of the Clintonian anti-proliferation program.

What is the story really — why this syndrome of discovering illegal Chinese deals, warning Beijing, making stern noises, then the back-off? U.S. law mandates that economic sanctions be imposed on nations selling nuclear material in violation of international regulations. That would anger the Communists running China's police state — and the American businessmen and advisers doing business with it. These people bite.

The Clinton administration, like its two predecessors, prefers not to be bitten. Also, administrations do not relish being shown wrong about Beijing, certainly not around election time. They search for rationalizations that will soothe China, the lobby and, if they can, their own souls. That's the story, really.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Spanish to Go

NEW YORK — The announcement of the intended evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards has caused intense excitement among Cubans here. The head of the Cuban Junta says: "Spain has finally realized the folly of prosecuting the war. Nothing but pride has sustained her so long. It has cost her $11,000,000 a month to sustain her army in Cuba. She has neither money nor credit. In the Philippine revolt, 30,000 men are needed to suppress the revolt. Spain is only able to send 2,000. The result is that she will lose the Philippine Islands."

1921: Jobless Europe

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] The ailment of unemployment throughout Europe is so general that some Governments have given up publishing periodical statistics for fear of injury to their credit. The chaos of money exchange is both the cause and the effect of the situation: the cause because it impedes the purchase of raw materials from countries with a higher rate of exchange, and the effect because the more favored nations prevent, by high tariffs, purchases from countries with depreciated currency. The only hope of escape lies in a wise tariff agreement between Europe's constituent states.

1946: Meat Curb Ends

NEW YORK — Meat prices soared in the United States today [Oct. 15], as President Truman announced the end of controls on meat. Pork chops cost $1 a pound in Washington, if you could find them. The price of beef went up $2 to $8.50. At the same time, the President said removal of wage controls would be "accelerated" as the government speeded up the removal of price controls.

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OPINION/LETTERS

To Gauge 'Character,' Examine the Basics

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — There's nothing wrong with the "character issue" that a rudimentary grasp of the complexities of human character wouldn't fix.

That's exactly the trouble. Such a grasp is missing in the one-dimensional chatter about whether Bob Dole should personalize his attack on Bill Clinton.

Even the most casual student of presidential history knows that character matters and that it explains much about how the occupants of the presidency have responded to their duties.

To hit a few of the high spots: George Washington, wise, authoritative and seasoned, chose neutrality in the 1790s when shallower men wanted to drag the infant United States back into European quarrels before its national identity was securely established.

Abraham Lincoln, equally wise and compassionate, understood that some lines of sympathy must be maintained across sectional lines, lest a bloody civil war sink into savagery.

Character explains the successes of Franklin D. Roosevelt, who understood that the Great Depression was in part a state of mind, and Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower — as it explains the very different failures of James Buchanan, Woodrow Wilson and Richard M. Nixon.

It is a travesty of the issue of presidential character to reduce it to such piddling questions as whether fibs were told about the Travel Office firings or about how those FBI files on eminent Republicans got into the Personnel Security Office. These might be useful partisan issues of a middling sort on a slow news day; but they're peripheral to the transcendent character issues.

The real trick, then, is to sift genuine issues of character from all the pettifoggery and moralism. And so far, no reporting on the 1996 campaign has done that better than the excellent "Frontline" program on public television, "The Choice."

Not a word was said there about whether Bill Clinton inhaled at Oxford, or whether Bob Dole ever did a tax favor for a big corporation. The campaign clichés were blessedly absent.

For two informative hours, "The Choice," produced by Helen Whitney, featuring extensive interviews with the journalists Michael Kelly, Richard Ben Cramer and David Maraniss, explored the forces that made Mr. Dole and Mr. Clinton who they are — their parents, the landscapes of their childhood and youth (the bleak and dusty Kansas of the dust-bowl era, lush Arkansas), their churches, their mentors, their critical life experiences.

That Bob Dole is a Kansas Methodist whose early life was scarred by hardship; that his parents, being Kansans, were more strict and dutiful than demonstratively affectionate; that he had the awful luck to be hit by shrapnel in Italy a few weeks before World War II ended, gravely compromising a powerful and athletic body; that he survived by stoical willpower — these are the real dimensions of character.

That Bill Clinton is an Arkansas Baptist who grew up in easy, wide-open Hot Springs, where profitable pleasures were illegal but nobody worried about it; that his mentor was Senator William Fulbright and his God "a God of second chances"; that at the age of 19 he was already talking about being a footnote in the pages of the "book of life"; that his hardest and most consequential life choice was to avoid a war he hated, and still to be explaining himself; that he lost his first re-election campaign — here, indeed, is the stuff of a "character issue" if that is your thing.

"The Choice," unlike the usual, more conventional campaign coverage, sought to view these men not as emblems but as human beings, and it may even enable us to make a few informed guesses about how they may react to future crises. And all this is far from the sanctimonious moralism Mr. Dole's advisers are said to be pressing upon him now.

As a fatalist who has faced worse adversities than any election, Bob Dole must have settled the issue of campaign tactics months ago. By every indication, he decided that however this particular turn of the wheel of fortune goes, he will meet it with his trademark stoicism and dignity, win or lose.

I'm betting, accordingly, that he will resist the counselors of negativism.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Plastic Is Us: Modern, Malleable and Mortal

By Patricia Volk

NEW YORK — Yikes! Plastic is mortal?

In museums all over the world, postwar design collections are falling apart.

Foam upholstery crumbles into sand. Bowls turn toxic.

Tupperware smells gamy. (I thought it was me.)

At New York's Museum of Modern Art, you can't see through the see-thru helicopter windshield anymore.

Things falls apart. But plastic? My generation believed in plastic. When my family got its first plastic cup in the 1950s, we all took turns dropping it on the floor. It was pearlized pink and had a seam. It was The Glass That Wouldn't Break, perfect for the age of Superman and Godzilla.

I took it to camp that summer in hopes of becoming a plastic cup celebrity until some girl in another bunk produced a collapsible plastic cup.

There was no end to the miracles plastic made possible — hula hoops, hair rollers, 45s. Who kept anything plastic long enough for it to let you down? Naturally plastic had its pooh-poohers. My mother thought it was tacky. That was the plastic paradox: It was rinky-dink, but it would outlive you.

Plastic was the antithesis of everything meaningful and true. And then, like anything that sticks around long enough, it developed meaning and truth. Museums took it seriously as high design molded for the masses. Plastic, c'est nous.

With space-age names such as Naugahyde, vinyl, acrylic and Styrofoam (what is it about the letter y?), plastic was cheap enough to be disposable, yet it would last.

Now we know. The moment it tumbles off the assembly line, plastic starts going downhill. Curators of modern-design collections worry as they watch it disintegrate.

"Nothing can be done," said Richard Stone, acting chief conservator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Suddenly we discover that plastic — the eco-unfriendly bane of dumps — self-destructs. Why did this take us by surprise? Weren't there warning signs? Those plastic bags from the grocery store you've been stockpiling ... can't find them, can you? Have you noticed, suddenly, how the lamb chops have been sticking to the nonstick pan? What about that jacket that came back from the cleaner with a laminated sleeve, and those plastic deli containers with the tops that never fit again? Maybe it's time to stop looking for the yellow scoop that came in the Chock Full O'Nuts coffee can. Nobody imagined plastic growing old.

Nobody imagined plastic with patina.

Museum conservators have three options: warehousing backups, repair and rot. Rot feels right. When something beautiful is created to be useful (as against, say, Seurat's "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grand Jatte") and it breaks down, that's part of its story, part of its charm.

We can look at curdling puddles of polymer chains, then point to a photo of the original and tell our grandchildren, "I used to brush my teeth with that." These objects and their condition will say something about us and our dreams.

I used to think my pink cup was still out there somewhere. Nothing lasts forever.

Not even Dynel.

The writer, a novelist and essayist, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Central European Pact

I was very pleased to read the good news broken by Ambassadors Donald M. Blinken and Alfred H. Moses *("Good News From Central Europe," Opinion, Sept. 19).*

Millions of Hungarians would be even more pleased if the good news — Hungary and Romania's reaching agreement "to protect the civil liberties and cultural identity of national minorities" — were indeed guaranteed by the treaty signed Sept. 16.

Unfortunately, however, the treaty fails to resolve the most serious grievances that the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania and the leaders of the historic Hungarian churches of Romania have put forward on numerous occasions, including just before the present document was signed.

The treaty does not make any reference to the returning of or compensation for the properties confiscated from the Hungarian churches and other institutions under communism, although Romania had promised reparation when it was admitted into the Council of Europe. There is no word on the reopening of the Hungarian university of Cluj/Kolozsvar, closed personally by Nicolae Ceausescu (and his aide Ion Iliescu) in 1959. Even the Hungarian Consulate-General at Cluj/Kolozsvar, ordered closed by the dictator in 1988, will not be reopened.

Although Hungary has proposed the mutual recognition of degrees for years, the agreement promises only "to study" the issue. Compared with the treaty signed with Slovakia last year, the one with Romania is considerably weaker in guaranteeing the use of minorities' language and in providing access to historic monuments, relics and archival materials. The force of some positive measures is diminished by ominous qualifiers such as "in accordance with internal regulations." There is good reason to fear that such expressions are meant to provide legal loopholes, so as to avoid real compliance.

There are also no guarantees in the treaty or any mechanism to monitor implementation.

GEZA JESZENSZKY.
Budapest.

The writer was Hungary's minister for foreign affairs from 1990 to 1994.

'Dreyfus Trilogy'

Permit me to augment James R. Oestreich's welcome review of my book "The Accused: The Dreyfus Trilogy" *(Books, Sept. 13).*

The main work of the trilogy, the opera, has been performed in Berlin, Basel and New York. It has proved to be a Rorschach test of current attitudes to the Holocaust.

In Germany and Switzerland, the work was widely acclaimed, but in the columns of parts of the New York press it was greeted with hostility. The New York Times critic dismissed the opening phrase of the opera, "Death to the Jews," as a mere slogan.

As the tides of amnesia wash over the dictates of conscience, the prognosis for the future becomes worrying.

The graph of Jewish tragedy over succeeding centuries has been an upward one, and the telling experiences from the presentation of the "Dreyfus Trilogy" do not suggest a change of course. Rather, they underline the concluding phrase of the book: "Beware, it can happen again."

GEORGE R. WHYTE.
London.

BOOKS

THE LEGACY OF TIANANMEN: China in Disarray

By James A.R. Miles. 379 pages. $29.95. University of Michigan Press.

Reviewed by
Steven Mufson

SEVEN years after China's capital was rocked by throngs of protesters in Tiananmen Square, then stunned by a bloody army crackdown, it feels strange to stroll through the huge plaza outside the gate to the old imperial palace.

Most days, Chinese people fly kites or snap photos of each other with Mao Zedong's tomb or Tiananmen in the background. Traffic whizzes around the square and most people seem to be going about their business without regard for the ghosts of 1989. Making money, not rebellion, is the order of the day.

James Miles, a former Beijing-based correspondent for the BBC, writes in a new book that the peaceful image is a mirage, that all is not well in China, and that the issues that burned in 1989 were not swept away with the crushed bicycles and hundreds of dead bodies. Not even the good times brought by a double-digit economic growth-rate since 1992, Miles asserts, have been able to make people forget the wounds of that time.

"The visitor to China could be forgiven for thinking that Tiananmen is forgotten," Miles writes in "The Legacy of Tiananmen: China in Disarray."

"Suppressing memories is one thing, but erasing them is quite another," he adds. "No matter how successful the economy, no matter how affluent they may become, many Chinese will long continue to want revenge or at least a public acknowledgment by the leadership that what the demonstrators did in 1989 was right."

Though written by a journalist, "The Legacy of Tiananmen" isn't marked by the impressionism typically found in journalistic books. Nor does Miles pose as the naive visitor to a strange land.

Instead, Miles, who started learning Chinese at age 10 and who spent six years reporting from Beijing, makes a sophisticated political argument, backed up with some fine insights about Chinese ruling elites and Chinese society in a state of flux.

In Miles's view, the path ahead is rife with danger. He says that the legacy of Tiananmen includes a fractured Chinese leadership and a lack of faith in the Communist Party. The breakneck pace of economic growth and the sweeping economic reforms, he argues, are part of the Chinese government's efforts to buy people's loyalty with better living standards. But in rushing forward, he says, China has unleashed forces that ultimately will make it more difficult for the government to keep its grip.

"When cracks begin to appear more openly in the political structure, as I believe they eventually will," Miles writes, "the Pandora's box of rivalry, hatred, vengefulness, and a myriad other destructive emotions will spill open just as they did in some of the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe and parts of the former Soviet Union."

In his first three chapters, Miles ably recounts three seminal events in China's recent history: the politics of the Tiananmen Square protests, the Chinese Communist Party's alarmed reaction to the fall of communism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and Deng's 1992 journey to the south of China, where he managed to jumpstart his stalled economic reform program and put the country on a path of rapid growth. Miles skips the details of the 1989 events in Tiananmen Square. Instead he focuses on the Communist Party's reaction to those events, including internal purges and factional fighting that continued after the smoke cleared.

Three other chapters describe the negative side effects of Deng's 1992 push for faster economic reform, such as inequality, corruption and unrest in the countryside, where two-thirds of Chinese people live. The final three chapters are more forward-looking, examining the weakness of the leaders who will succeed Deng and the forces that could tear China apart.

I am sympathetic to Miles' view, having worked in South Africa in the tumultuous 1980s. There, too, an episode of student revolt had a delayed and explosive political effect. The Soweto student uprising of 1976 was crushed, but by the mid-1980s the country was in even greater upheaval, with many activists dating their political awareness to the earlier incident.

Such incidents deepen cynicism about ruling governments and create a generation of politically aware people who, tempered by their initial setbacks, can later act with more maturity and effectiveness. No matter how long it takes, it's hard to imagine that Chinese people after Tiananmen will ever regard the government the same way now that it has brandished naked force against its best and brightest students and shown how great a price it's willing to pay to cling to power.

Miles writes in a chapter called "Lighting the Fuse" that there is an underground political network of opponents to the current regime. He recounts a secret meeting with an activist who takes precautions worthy of a cloak-and-dagger novel. And he argues that newly wealthy private business entrepreneurs could act as patrons for dissidents and other less subversive but still independent-minded groups outside government — and thus strengthen forces beyond the government's control.

It remains to be seen whether Miles is right. China isn't Eastern Europe or South Africa. The Chinese Communist Party, though reviled for many reasons, still has greater resources at its disposal than most of the other collapsed Communist parties. It has a far greater claim to legitimacy than the white government of South Africa or the Soviet-imposed governments of Eastern Europe.

No matter what the end result, however, to understand China today it is essential to understand the tensions Miles describes in his fine book. "China today . . . presents a paradox," he says. "It is a country achieving phenomenal growth whose citizens enjoy unprecedented economic freedom and which is playing an increasingly important role as a world power. Yet at the same time it is a country in growing disarray, deeply unsure of itself."

Steven Mufson is The Washington Post's Beijing correspondent.

BEST SELLERS

New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Wks on List
1	DESPERATION, by Stephen King		1
2	THE REGULATORS, by Richard Bachman		1
3	EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy	2	7
4	THE DEEP END OF THE OCEAN, by Jacquelyn Mitchard	1	3
5	JACK AND JILL, by James Patterson	3	4
6	TO THE HILT, by Dick Francis		1
7	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	4	137
8	LEGEND, by Jude Deveraux	10	3
9	THE LAST DON, by Mario Puzo	8	10
10	THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	6	20
11	FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	7	19
12	THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	9	23
13	SERVANT OF THE BONES, by Anne Rice	5	9
14	MY MANY COLORED DAYS, by Dr. Seuss	11	3
15	THE LAW OF LOVE, by Laura Esquivel		1

NONFICTION

1	THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	1	24
2	THE RUN OF HIS LIFE, by Jeffrey Toobin	2	3
3	UNLIMITED ACCESS, by Gary Aldrich	3	13
4	SLOUCHING TOWARDS GOMORRAH, by Robert H. Bork	9	2
5	UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	4	32
6	JAMES HERRIOT'S FAVORITE DOG STORIES, by James Herriot	14	2
7	HOW GOOD DO WE HAVE TO BE?, by Harold S. Kushner	6	3
8	HIS HOLINESS, by Carl Bernstein and Marco Politi		1
9	ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	7	4
10	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	5	128
11	LOVE LUCY, by Lucille Ball with Betty Hannah Hoffman		1
12	ALL TOO HUMAN, by Edward Klein	8	6
13	THE SEA HUNTERS, by Clive Cussler and Craig Dirgo		1
14	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	11	54
15	GREAT BOOKS, by David Denby		1

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	MAKE THE CONNECTION, by Bob Greene and Oprah Winfrey	1	3
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	3	177
3	THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawren	2	30
4	SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	4	28

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For further information about attending the Spain Summit, please contact Fiona Cowan at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

TOMORROW: HEALTH SCIENCE

Karole Armitage Takes On Michael Milken, the Ballet

By Christopher Reardon

NEW YORK — From "Oedipus Rex" to "King Lear," the great tragedies have always had a predilection for kings. After all, heroes who rule vast empires make for the most dramatic reversals of fortune. The choreographer Karole Armitage now adds to this regal set a modern American counterpart: Michael Milken.

As a trader with Drexel Burnham Lambert in the 1980s, Milken nearly cornered the market on junk bonds, and his Midas touch made Drexel the most profitable investment-banking firm in America. Then, in 1989, he was indicted for insider trading and securities fraud. After pleading guilty to six felonies, he paid a $1.1 billion fine and spent 22 months in prison.

The phenomenal rise and fall of the junk-bond king serves as the plot for Armitage's latest stage spectacle, "The Predators' Ball: Hucksters of the Soul," which will have its American premiere on Wednesday at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The choreographer believes that it was not avarice that motivated Milken but a desire to open the bond market to entrepreneurs outside the corporate elite. He called it "democratizing capital." "Milken is a tremendously complex figure," Armitage said last month after a week of rehearsals in New York. "He embodied the American Dream in such classic ways: pioneering a new frontier, incredible work ethic, real family values, great salesman. But his lust for control was demonic."

Audiences may remember Armitage as the punk ballerina who, while Milken was shaking up the financial establishment, rocked the dance world with her radical chic. "The Predators' Ball" is her first New York show after seven years in Los Angeles and Europe, and it renews her reputation as an iconoclast. The cast of 40 includes ballet and hip-hop dancers, Broadway actors and a rap performer. With everyone wearing a Hugo Boss suit or a Christian Lacroix-style gown, the aesthetic is glorified excess.

When the choreographer speaks of Milken, she conveys a mix of admiration, censure and curiosity. This nuanced assessment is not widely shared.

Marilyn K. Yee/The New York Times

Karole Armitage (center) during rehearsal of "The Predators' Ball."

"People hate Milken or they love Milken," she said. "Essentially, there is no middle ground."

The same holds true for Armitage, whose penchant for combining ballet with punk rock and modern dance in the 1980s left purists aghast. Critics called her a Philistine and a self-promoter.

Despite such criticism, or because of it, Armitage, now 42, grew wildly popular. She received commissions from Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov and choreographed music videos for Madonna and Michael Jackson.

Armitage says her aim was not to mock the classical aesthetic but to carry it to a new level. She was, as Milken might say, democratizing dance. "People in ballet thought I was betraying ballet, and people in modern dance thought I was betraying modern dance," she said. "They read a lot of morality into what each was supposed to represent."

Armitage began working on the piece several years ago. "It was a perfect Greek story," she said, in which Milken, like King Pentheus, the tragic hero in Euripides' "Bacchae," overstepped his proper place in the universe. "He wanted to have no limits, to be immortal."

While "The Predators' Ball" is based on real events, Armitage is quick to note that it is a dramatic interpretation. Nonetheless, she took a precaution few choreographers have to think about: having her lawyers review the script for libel.

In keeping with the classical theme, Armitage invented a god, Thyades, to personify the spirit of the times. A rap performer, a break dancer and a vogue artist serve as a Greek chorus.

The barrage of performance styles, from ballet to break dance, with a video montage by the artist David Salle, aims to recreate the decade's go-go atmosphere.

Armitage believes that incorporating these elements of popular culture can help revitalize concert dance. "Hip-hop has so many common denominators with ballet," she said. "They're both extreme physical forms — virtuoso, in other words — and they're about doing the most difficult movement with the greatest ease."

Milken declined to be interviewed for this article. Were he to look closely at Armitage's work, however, he might find her to be a kindred spirit. The choreographer makes no secret of the magnitude of her ambition.

"I feel a great sympathy for Milken," she said. "I identify with that obsession to want to see something realized in its boldest form."

Christopher Reardon, who writes regularly about dance for The Christian Science Monitor and The Village Voice, wrote this for The New York Times.

LONDON THEATER

Not Quite Ready for Ben Jonson

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Bill Alexander's revival of "The Alchemist," in now to the National Theatre as a co-production with his Birmingham Rep, is just awful in every way: a desperately unfunny and, indeed, desperate attempt to make an always difficult comedy workable has led to its total destruction and a rare disaster for an admirable director.

Start with the set by William Dudley: a weird amalgam of ancient engine room and futurist Hollywood gothic, it requires an often substandard cast to clamber around its towers and battlements, thereby faking what seems like hours to cross an already too vast stage in order to deliver their next lines. Neither Josie Lawrence as Doll Common nor Tim Piggott-Smith as Subtle seem to have yet found anything very coherent or funny in their roles, which leaves Simon Callow as the man of many accents exhaustively and exhaustingly tying to keep things moving along. Every time he takes on a new personality, he lifts the play and the production off the floor, only to put it neatly back there a few moments later.

But the real problem here is that everyone seems to have lost faith in the play or anything it may still have to say to us about the mad susceptibility of human nature through the ages.

There is no fool like one who wishes to be just that, says the text, but there is never a moment here when either director, designer or cast seem to have had a coherent thought about how to get from the beginning of the play to the end of it in any one clear line. Some shameful mugging ensues, with the cast unsuccessfully trying to invite the audience in on any terms that will be acceptable, from the Shakespearian to the Shavian: none of it works, and Ben Jonson remains, as so often, well beyond the reach of contemporary players.

At the Stratford East, a rare chance to see a staging of Marie Belloc Lowndes's **"The Lodger,"** a Jack-the-Ripper thriller famously filmed by Hitchcock with Ivor Novello in 1926 and then twice remade when the talkies came in, first with Novello himself and latterly in 1944 with Laird Cregar. The theater is of course only a matter of streets away from where the Ripper carried out in 1888 his celebrated eviscerated of five prostitutes, and Lowndes's tale reeks of fog and sinister happenings in the small hours.

Its central figure is a landlady (Lynn Farleigh in fine suppressed sexuality) who takes in a mysterious tenant, a man of apparently no fixed abode wonderfully known as Mr. Sleuth.

He it is who makes strange nocturnal exits from the house and is inclined suddenly to have to dispose of rubber-soled shoes once they have been announced by the police as the Ripper's footwear. But the brilliance of Lowndes (arguably the first psychological thriller-writers of the 1920s) is that she neither tells us whether he really is the Ripper nor yet that it much matters.

Instead, her focus is on the landlady who, unhappily married to a low-achieving and complaisant husband, sees in Sleuth an escape into a fractionally more upmarket world. He, however, has other things on his mind and a putative affair comes to nothing beyond her decision that so nicely spoken and well-dressed a man, despite his rubber-soled shoes, is unlikely to be the one currently ripping up the nearby ladies of the night.

Philip Hedley has framed his minimalist but often moving production within a flashback from Madame Tussaud's, where Murray Melvin (in his first return to Stratford East since the great pioneering days of Joan Littlewood 30 years ago) doubles a tourist guide with the unseen stage manager of the boarding house with a wonderfully sinister performance. Patrick Prior's script lacks some of the requisite terror, but this is a perfect Stratford East celebration of one of its unhappier claims to fame.

At the King's Head, Sylvia Freedman's **"Accommodating Eva"** is another kind of curiosity: a weird little farce that could be seen as a latter-day politically correct version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner." In this case the unwanted guest is an eccentric Albanian whom we fast meet in a court of law presided over by the sprightly octogenarian judge (Oliver Bradley in a performance of such distinction and random Shakespeare-quoting charm that one cannot help wondering where he has been these last 60 years or so) who eventually falls in love with her.

Dillie Keane's wonderfully eccentric Eva (if you can imagine Beatrice Lillie as Hedda Gabler you will have some idea of what is going on here, albeit not a lot) soon becomes a celebrated television chef, thereby allowing the author to take passing sartorial swipes at everything from nouvelle cuisine to daytime programming.

The play meanders around for a couple of hours in search of its main theme, fails to find it and finishes up in the courtroom where it started. In the end "Accommodating Eva" is not really about anything more than a couple of hours, but Dillie Kean's manic vaudeville turn and her recipe for King Zog Cabbage are alone worth the price of admission even if the King's Head is not the best dinner-theater in the world to be making fun of a menu. Try eating there first, and you'll soon be longing for King Zog and his cabbage.

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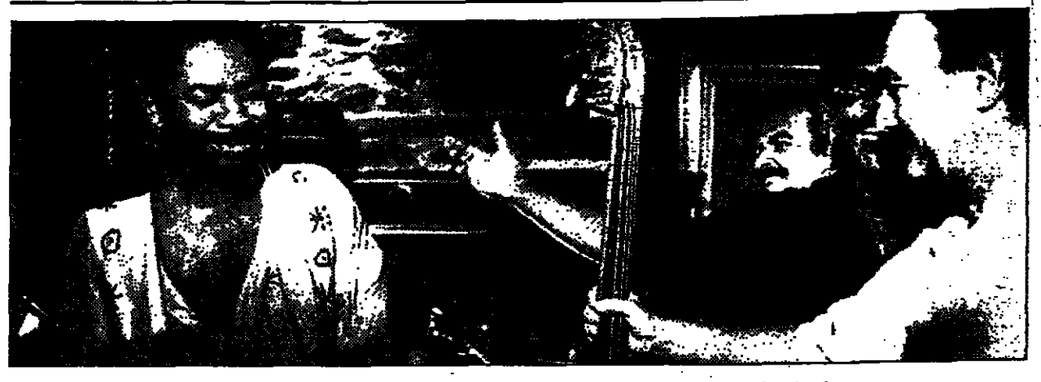

From "JAZZ de JàZZ," a jam session at last year's Montreal International Jazz Festival.

Jazz Pictures: 3 Elegant Albums

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Three recently published elegant albums of photographs freeze the in-time spirit of musical improvisation. Along with Django Reinhardt, ECM Records in Munich is one of the few examples of a European jazz personality being stamped on the original coin of the realm. The imprint is visual as well as musical.

"Sleeves of Desire, A Cover Story" (Lars Muller Publishers), a 360-page color photo album with text in German and English, presents ECM's jacket designs as works of art on their own. Since it was founded in 1969, ECM (Editions of Contemporary Music) has been known for its austere, enigmatic jackets. With the possible exception of Blue Note (see below), no jazz record company has so closely identified content (music) and form (packaging).

ECM wraps with modern European designs with a Scandinavian core based on bright colors and dreamlike, streamlined or minimalist objects and abstract shapes — a foggy lake, a sunset, old and new streets, a soccer goal, a forest, a beach, mountains, a helicopter — images supplementing, not duplicating, the music. You almost never see a musician in action. ECM's eclectic-to-beat-the-band roster goes from Dewey Redman and Don Cherry to Dmitri Shostakovich and Arvo Part by way of the poet Robert Creeley and Pat Metheny.

The roster is as carefully cast as an Ingmar Bergman film, and many of the jackets look like they might be stills from one. The text in the folio quotes the writer Michel Serres, who said that the world is a "resonant foil vibrating ineluctably" beneath all our communication; and that this "multiple murmur," the layers of sounds in everyday noises, is what transforms the universality of music into a "universal language of sensibility."

LP record jackets were a useful little art form. The design possibilities were, if not endless, manifold. And liner notes provided exercises in short poetic prose writing. The more limited space on CDs, however, squeezed most of the joy of that out. Blue Note Records' visual personality, like its musical content, survived the CD format better than most.

Blue Note was founded in 1939 by two emigrant German jazz lovers, Alfred Lion and Francis Wolff. A folio entitled "Les Années Blue Note" (Editions Plume) presents photos by Wolff, who was forever shooting away. They add up to a franchise look, like ECM's, although the two franchises are very different stylistically. They are, however, both German in origin.

Lion and Wolff added a third partner Rudy Van Gelder and one or the other of them would often stand in front of Birdland at 4 A.M., closing time, and hire musicians on their way out. Their choices were based on instinct and perseverence plus a deep knowledge of the culture. They then drove out to Van Gelder's cozy studio in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and recorded music under artificial light at dawn. The music reflected a purity that came from warmed-up chops being too tired to play games. We see the players hug horns, pluck strings, finger keys, ride cymbals and listen to playbacks lost in introversion.

The Editions Plume publication is in French. This luxurious photo album with an esoteric choice of subjects on top of your table may very well be considered quite chic in our geo-musical neo-hard-bop post-" 'Round Midnight" global village. (To take the easy way out, buy the English version published in the United States in 1995 by Rizzoli International.)

"JAZZ de JàZZ" (Marval) is another collection of black and white prints with a French text. This album is by the Magnum Agency photographer Guy Le Querrec. He tends to focus on collective situations, rarely close-ups, rarely only one subject per shot. The situations are obviously attached to something that just happened, is happening or will soon happen around the corner. They are thus very jazzistic.

Looking at pictures behind sounds we like to listen to helps us to understand them. It is also just plain fun.

("Instants de Jazz," a collection of photos by Christian Rose, whose work often appears in this publication, is being published this week by Editions Filipacchi.)

An Apostle of the '60s Is Back

By Anthony DeCurtis

NEW YORK — Perhaps you thought that every vestige of the '60s had already been revived and marketed to within an inch of its cultural life. The Beatles "Anthology" projects have been ubiquitous; the Rolling Stones have staged huge, lucrative tours; the Monkees have reunited. But Donovan? Yes, Donovan, too, is back. The Scottish folk rocker, described on the cover of the first issue of Rolling Stone in 1967 as "this man-child of magic," has a new album, "Sutras," due out this week, his first album of new songs in nearly 20 years.

"I was coming to the realization in about 1990 that the '90s may just well be the '60s turned upside down," says Donovan, who is now 50. "So I was headed back into action. I was very excited."

That excitement abated somewhat when major record labels, leery about Donovan's place in a world dominated by the cynicism and disaffection of alternative rock and the anger of rap, expressed little interest in recording him. "They all said no, very nicely, with little messages to me to say how much they loved my music," he says. "But they didn't know which box to put me in."

Remarkably, the one person who knew exactly what to do with Donovan was Rick Rubin, the owner of American Recordings and a music-industry maverick who made his reputation in the mid-'80s producing ground-breaking rap albums by Run-D.M.C., L.L. Cool J. and the Beastie Boys and, more recently, hard-rock records by the boisterous likes of Slayer and the Red Hot Chili Peppers.

Of late, however, Rubin, who is 33, has become intrigued by rock 'n' roll's old guard, producing first-rate records with luminaries like Mick Jagger, Tom Petty and Johnny Cash. For Rubin, reviving Donovan's career is a labor of love. "I sought Donovan out, because I'm a fan," says Rubin. "I've always felt a connection to the metaphysical aspect of his music."

Both Donovan and Rubin believe that the world is ready once again for what the singer describes as his "mystic pop" and his message of universal oneness. Together they crafted an album of Zen-like sonic clarity, with simple arrangements centered on Donovan's vocals and acoustic guitar; members of Tom Petty's band, the Chili Peppers and Spain provide subtle coloration.

The album's title, "Sutras," is a term for religious writings in both the Hindu and Buddhist traditions, and the lyrics to "The Way" and "Nirvana" are, according to the album's credits, each borrowed from an "ancient Chinese text."

"Sutras means to say profound things simply," Donovan explains. "When Rick came up with the title, I said, 'I like it. It's like a new lemon drink or something. Donovan's sutras — it's refreshing!' "

As part of his marketing strategy, Rubin sees the New Age seekers, old and young, as part of Donovan's potential audience. "If you look at the number of metaphysical titles on the best-seller book list, it feels like people are looking for something, much as they were in the '60s," he says. "For example, I think a lot of the people who enjoyed 'The Celestine Prophecy' would enjoy this album."

Anthony DeCurtis, a contributing editor at Rolling Stone who is writing a book about the band R.E.M., wrote this for The New York Times.

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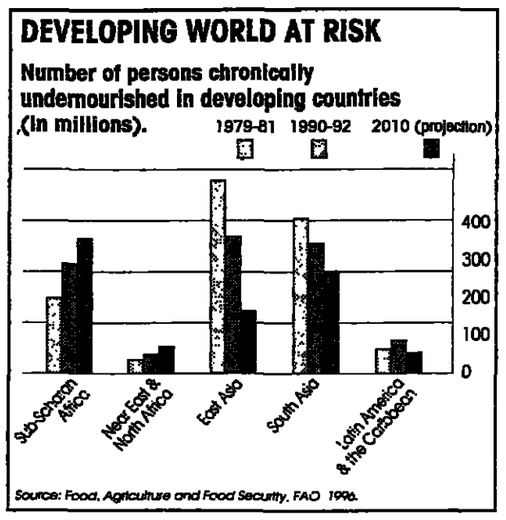
FEEDING THE WORLD: *A Renewed Commitment to Food Security*

Oct. 16 is World Food Day, observed in 150 countries around the globe. Although progress has been made in the past decades and the world is now capable of producing enough food to feed all its inhabitants, 800 million people still suffer from chronic hunger and malnutrition. Unless action is taken now, 680 million of the world's people will be chronically undernourished in the year 2010. The World Food Summit, which will be held in Rome on Nov. 13-17, takes as its goal "Food for All" and is a major step toward addressing these problems.



Source: Food, Agriculture and Food Security, FAO 1996.

INTERVIEW WITH JACQUES DIOUF, DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FAO

A native of Senegal, Jacques Diouf is the first African to head the largest specialized agency in the United Nations system. Mr. Diouf, 58, has a doctorate in agricultural economics from the Sorbonne. He served in his country's Parliament and was a member of the Cabinet and ambassador to the United Nations before his election three years ago as director-general of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Why have you decided to call a summit at a time when your agency is faced with budget cuts and a mood of hostility toward the UN system in Washington and other northern capitals?

The World Summit I proposed was approved unanimously by the 174 member states of FAO at the 28th session of the FAO Conference in October 1995. It is being called to find solutions to the unacceptable situation where more than 800 million people today do not have adequate access to food; among them are 200 million children. It will be held at a time when food aid is half of what it was in 1993 and the world stocks of cereals are below the security level, leading to high market prices and to an increase by $4 billion this year of cereal imports by low-income food-deficit countries.

The future prospects are also a matter of concern: There will be 3 billion more people to feed by the year 2030, when we are already witnessing a great pressure on the natural resources necessary for food production.

I am well aware of the hostility against the United Nations system in certain circles of some developed countries. This means that we should do a better job in explaining the mandate of the different UN agencies; the work being done to prevent and cure diseases of human beings, animals and plants, and to increase agriculture production and improve trade to feed the world; and the impact of such actions in improving the well being of people, fostering peace and stability. This also means that we should put our house in order by being more efficient. That is what we have done by streamlining the organization (456 posts were abolished since I took office in January 1994, of which 85 percent were in administrative support), by downgrading a top-heavy structure, cutting travel costs, adopting an austerity budget with 3 percent negative nominal growth, decentralizing the expertise and also by better focusing priorities – in particular on food security, preventive action against trans-boundary pests and diseases of plants and animals, sustainable use of natural resources and setting standards for food to protect the consumer and facilitate trade.

What difference can one more summit make?

In the perception of some people, a summit is just a party of political superstars, with the ballet of cars and police escorts, the flashes of cameras and the rush of TV crews. This summit, in reality, is two years of hard and continuous work.

The World Food Summit will make a difference, first of all by drawing the world's attention to the seriousness and complexity of the food security problem and ensuring not only the timely adoption of appropriate solutions, but also the effective implementation of the decisions. The summit will not create new bureaucracies or new financial mechanisms. Instead, the heads of state and government gathering in Rome will renew their commitment to the goal of universal food security and approve a plan of action, which governments will have the responsibility to carry out in partnership with international and regional organizations, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, women's and youth groups, academic and research institutions, and civil society in general.

The commitments made – and the awareness and the impetus that the summit will generate – will, I am confident, go a long way in strengthening and reinvigorating our efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition.

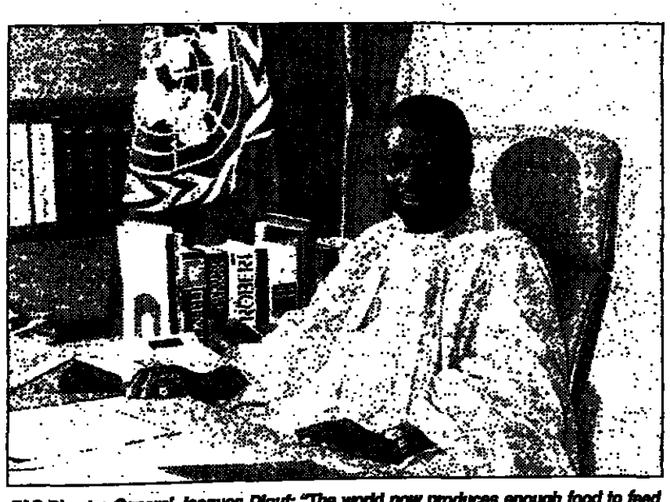
The goal of the summit is "food for all." Realistically speaking, what are the chances of achieving it in a world where natural resources are finite but populations continue to grow?

Over the past 20 years, food production increased by 50 percent, while the world population grew by 40 percent. The world now produces enough food to feed everyone, but not everyone has access to that food.

The world's population is continuing to expand – although the growth rate is leveling off – and food production will have to increase by 75 percent over the next three decades to keep up with an expected population of some 9 billion by then. I am sure, however, that we have the capacity to feed such a population if we use better management of natural resources and more sustainable practices, like integrated systems of pest control and plant nutrition, if we transfer already available technology to inefficient farmers and take advantage of the opportunities for productivity to be derived from plant and animal genetic resources through biotechnology, and if we increase investment in the agriculture of developing countries by expanding water control through small-scale harvesting, irrigation and drainage systems built through people's participation programs.

We should remember that today 3 percent of the population in the United States and 3.9 percent in France produce food for their countries' populations and, in addition, generate exports of $34 billion and $24 billion respectively on average every year.

Interview by Peggy Polk



FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf: "The world now produces enough food to feed everyone, but not everyone has access to that food."

SPOTLIGHT: THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT

The agenda for the World Food Summit in Rome has been kept clean and simple.

The five-day event begins on Nov. 13 with opening ceremonies and keynote speeches.

The first two-and-a-half days of the summit are devoted to speeches by representatives of NGOs, IGOs and countries not represented at the level of heads of state and governments, with the final two-and-a-half days reserved for speeches by heads of state and government. The names of the keynote speakers and the lineup of the daily speakers will be announced in the near future.

Large tents now dot parking lots and open spaces of the Food and Agriculture Organization Headquarters to accommodate the delegations. In addition, other locations around Rome have been chosen for parallel events scheduled during the summit.

On Nov. 15, the Inter-Parliamentary Union is organizing a meeting of members of parliament who are in Rome for the summit.

The meeting is being held at the invitation of the Italian Parliament. It will be held in the Palazzo Madama, Rome.

Beginning Nov. 11 and running throughout the summit, nongovernmental organizations will be meeting in an NGO Forum organized by an international steering committee of NGOs and convened by a committee of Italian NGOs.

Winners of a worldwide essay competition dedicated to the World Food Summit and representatives of selected youth organizations will be attending an International Youth Forum.

One of the cultural events ushering in the summit will be an international concert held outside the Colosseum on Oct. 27.

More information is available at the summit's Web site (*http://www.fao.org*) and gopher address (*gopher.fao.org*).

Nancy Hart

Fighting the battle: Food aid (top), while not a long-term solution to hunger, helps meet immediate needs in times of crisis. FAO projects to combat hunger and malnutrition include the training of nutrition agents in Lesotho (center) and the Keita project in Niger (bottom), where check dams help reduce water erosion in seasonal floods.

WORLD FOOD DAY

World Food Day, held on Oct. 16 every year, aims to strengthen national and international solidarity in the fight against hunger, malnutrition and poverty. It coincides with the anniversary of the Food and Agriculture Organization, founded on Oct. 16, 1945.

Established by the FAO Conference in November 1979, World Food Day is observed in 150 countries around the world. This year's theme is "Fighting Hunger and Malnutrition," and participating countries have organized events ranging from essay contests for students to a marathon pop concert to be televised worldwide by satellite from Rome's Colosseum. The Web site *http://www.fao.org/wfd/concert* offers more information.

FOOD: THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

What can be done for the more than 800 million chronically hungry people in the world today?

The world's leaders will take time off next month from the busy round of domestic and international crises to ponder the most basic of all human rights: food.

Another world summit is almost upon us, and after those on the earth, population and human settlements, it is reasonable to ask: Do we need another? The answer, at least for the sake of 800 million chronically hungry people in the world today, is that we certainly do need this one.

Of dieting and hunger

The central paradox is that the world is capable of producing enough food to feed every one of its inhabitants, and yet as the second millennium draws to a close, 190 million children are underweight, 230 million are stunted and 50 million are wasted – while advanced countries worry about obesity, and dieting is a billion-dollar industry.

In addition, although world food supplies have grown faster than population numbers in recent years (Africa is an exception), all too often the food is not reaching the people who need it. It may be there in the market, but not all can afford to buy it, and nearly a fifth of people in the developing countries remain undernourished. Unless determined action is taken now, there could still be some 680 million chronically undernourished people in 2010.

With populations expanding, available land and water resources shrinking, environmental concerns growing and developing countries trying to come to terms with the new commercial and political realities stemming from the Uruguay Round trade agreement, there will be plenty to discuss for the heads of state and government gathering at the headquarters of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome next month.

An adequate diet and freedom from hunger are universally recognized as a fundamental human right, but it is a distant hope for hundreds of millions of people. FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf has a clear vision of what this conference, the first ever at summit level on food, is intended to achieve: agreement by the world's leaders on the goal of universal food security, a state in which "all people at all times have access to the food they need for an active and healthy life," and commitment to a practical action plan to deliver it to the world's hungry. As befits the subject, it will be an austere summit, too: Receptions and dinners are explicitly discouraged.

Development's social impact

On many issues, delegates from the developed and developing worlds are likely to agree, but there could be some divergences as well. The prevailing wisdom among development experts these days is that economic liberalization, privatization and free-market forces are the way forward. Developing countries are also pondering the social impact of such changes. They, like everyone else, are faced with the fact that the integration and globalization of financial markets have severely limited their ability to manage their own monetary and fiscal policies.

FAO figures show that external assistance by the industrialized countries to agriculture in the developing world has been falling, even in such fundamental areas as irrigation and research. Some 40 percent of the world's food production today comes from just 17 percent of farmland that is irrigated, and there is broad agreement that future production increases to match demographic growth must come from intensification. That means more irrigation, better crop varieties and better pest control.

Some experts believe that 80 percent of the increased food production needed to feed the world's 8.3 billion people in 2025 must come from irrigated land. And few seriously doubt that science-based agricultural technologies, developed through agricultural research programs, are also essential to increasing productivity and at the same time maintaining or even improving the sustainability of natural resources and the environment. FAO estimates that the volume of external assistance to investment must increase substantially if the goal of eliminating hunger and malnutrition is to be achieved – from the current annual figure of $10 billion back up to $15 billion, as in the late 1980s.

FAO notes that a key factor contributing to the fall in the level of transfers has been the widespread perception that some past programs have been wasteful and inefficient, as well as a realization that badly conceived programs can actually be damaging to the development process and the likelihood of populations achieving food security.

Greater sensitivity needed

Experts also admit that science and technology, vital though they are, cannot provide the whole answer, and that there must be greater sensitivity and understanding of social and cultural factors. There will be much more emphasis at this summit than ever before on the importance of individual farm families, and particularly on the role of women, in the development process and the fight against hunger and malnutrition, as well as in the protection and preservation of the environment.

Mr. Diouf's aim is not the creation of costly new institutions or bureaucracy; he has been steadily cutting back FAO's own operating expenses, the summit has been planned to keep costs to a minimum, and donor countries are not being asked to make pledges of new aid. The objective is to secure the commitment of governments at the highest political level to concrete initiatives to tackle the problem of hunger now, before it is too late. Also involved in events leading up to the summit, the summit itself and its practical follow-up is what Mr. Diouf calls the entire "Civil Society," including nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.

Nicholas Parsons

FEEDING THE WORLD: A Renewed Commitment to Food Security

SAVING THE WORLD'S CHILDREN

Each year, 13 million children under five die as a direct or indirect result of inadequate nutrition.

Around the globe, an estimated 200 million young children suffer from protein energy malnutrition (PEM), a dangerous dietary condition in which both protein and overall calorie levels are so low that they pose a risk to health and life itself. Two out of every five children in the developing world are classified as stunted, or short for their age. One out of three is seriously underweight. Millions of under-fives are victims of diseases brought on by a diet lacking in essential vitamins and minerals or by poor food hygiene and contaminated water. Many of these children will never make it to their sixth birthday.

The luckier ones may face a range of crippling health problems, including blindness and brain damage. With the world's population expected to reach 8.3 billion by 2025 – compared with 5.3 billion in 1990 – prospects for many of the developing world's children, both present and future, look bleak. Trapped in a spiral of poverty and hunger, these children are condemned to a life of ill health and low achievement from the minute they are conceived.

Unwelcome inheritance

One of the biggest challenges facing relief organizations and governments battling child malnutrition is its cyclical nature. Medical evidence suggests that badly nourished mothers tend to give birth to underweight and sickly babies, whose poor start in life will most likely have repercussions in their later physical and mental development. "If you have a mother who was malnourished as a girl, the chances are her own children will have a low birth weight," says William Clay, chief of the Nutrition Programs Service at the FAO. "It is a cyclical problem that starts right in the womb and continues on throughout childhood and later life."

PEM, most commonly found in pregnant women and infants, is the number-one cause of low birth weight in the developing world. Evidence shows that children born at 2.5 kilos (5.5 pounds) or less face a far greater risk of dying before the age of two. If they do survive, low-birthweight children may face a whole battery of health problems, including neurological difficulties, lower educational achievements and cerebral problems. They also risk falling prey to a range of diseases such as diabetes, heart disease and stroke in adult life.

The harrowing issue of child malnutrition will be high on the agenda of the World Food Summit next month (Nov. 13-17) at the FAO headquarters in Rome. Government heads will be looking at ways to tackle a problem that, say aid officials, has a dangerous knock-on effect for the whole of society. "Child malnutrition cannot just be measured in terms of human suffering," says John Lupien, director of the FAO's Food and Nutrition Division. "It must also be looked on in economic terms, since it affects people's ability to work in later life."

Not all infants are so lucky: Some 200 million of the world's children do not have adequate access to the food they need.

- Children who fall victim to diet-related diseases in their infancy are unlikely to grow up into healthy, productive adults. Severe vitamin A deficiency affects up to 500,000 children each year, causing partial or total blindness, followed, in two out of three cases, by death. Iodine deficiency can seriously impair both physical and mental development in pregnant women, causing irreversible mental retardation in offspring.

Simple solutions

Some of the solutions to child nutrition problems have proved remarkably simple. UNICEF officials point to a program that adds iodine to salt in countries affected by iodine deficiency disorders. Teams from the World Food Program deliver cooking oil fortified with vitamin A to combat nutrition blindness, as well as maize flour containing iron and vitamin B to ward off pellagra, a condition that causes diarrhea, dermatitis and mental disorders.

At the FAO, nutrition experts believe the answer to child malnutrition lies in equitable agricultural development at both the national and local level. A project launched by the FAO and four other UN agencies tackled nutrition blindness in 17 countries by distributing seeds and know-how for the production of fruit and vegetables rich in vitamin A. The cultivation of carrots, papaya, mango and leafy green vegetables, often in backyards, resulted in significant falls in sight problems. In poor rural areas of Vietnam, where stunted growth was caused by a lack of vitamins, minerals and proteins in a mainly rice-based diet, FAO teams brought together horticultural advisors, nutrition experts and community leaders to encourage the introduction of more varied foodstuffs. This highly successful project resulted not just in better-fed children, but also in extra income for their parents, who were able to sell surplus produce in the markets.

Claire Pedrick

FIFTY-ONE YEARS LATER, MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE

Today marks the 51st anniversary of the founding of the FAO.

One long-time staffer at the Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters is the Italian Bruno Curzi, who says he used to wait for the school bus in front of the headquarters of the FAO as a teenager.

"I would look at the building and wonder if I could have a life of helping people in other parts of the world," he says, smiling, because he has now worked for FAO for 32 years.

The map on his wall has pins stuck in 30 countries where he has worked: the ashtray on his desk has bullets in it that he picked up during one of his missions; his memories are filled with stories of both success and frustration.

"I think we have done a lot," says Mr. Curzi, who works with countries to develop seed production and storage technologies. "But there is still a lot of need for development and not enough resources to achieve what is needed."

Global food issues are beyond the competence and capacity of any single group, be it an international organization, government, nongovernmental organization or the private sector. These groups need to work as a team to combat hunger and malnutrition.

The need for international cooperation in agriculture has been evident since the early part of this century, signaling the beginning of a chain of events that led to the establishment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the largest and oldest member of the UN system's specialized agencies formed since World War II. (FAO, in fact, was created a few days before the United Nations itself.)

Freedom from want

The roots of FAO go back to the time when the International Institute of Agriculture was founded under the patronage of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy in 1905, laying the groundwork for international cooperation in agriculture. During the global depression of the 1930s, when countries set up tariffs and world trade collapsed, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt put forth the idea of "freedom from want of food" in support of a world food policy based on human needs – and in preparation for the food needs of the postwar world.

Following initial meetings in Hot Springs, Virginia during the waning days of the war, the Food and Agriculture Organization was founded in Quebec City on Oct. 16, 1945, with a mandate to improve agricultural productivity, nutrition and living standards for rural populations.

It immediately tackled the problem of rebuilding the devastated postwar agricultural sector and overcoming the crises caused by dislocation and drought. Thirty-four nations signed the original charter on Oct. 16, 1945, a date now observed annually as World Food Day.

FAO now has 174 member nations and works with a biennial budget of $650 million, plus more than $2 billion from donor agencies and governments for investment in agricultural and rural development projects. There is a professional staff of 2,000 located both at the Rome headquarters and in some 100 countries.

At a given time, the FAO has as many as 2,000 field projects operating. These range from fighting pests and providing technical expertise for irrigation or reforestation programs to monitoring soil and water conditions using satellite imagery.

Focus on food security

From high-level workshops dealing with agrarian reform in post-Cold War economies to something as simple as an improved stove that provides more heat for cooking while using less fuel, the focus is always on food security linked to sustainable development.

"You will not have food security if you do not have sustainable development," says the assistant director-general of the FAO, Henri Carsalade, who is in charge of the new Sustainable Development Department. "It is absolutely certain that if we don't take proper care of our natural resources, there is no way we can be assured of food security."

Under the new FAO Director-General Jacques Diouf of Senegal, a new dimension has been added to the FAO's efforts in fighting hunger and malnutrition through his decentralization policy and involvement of the entire "civil society," including nongovernmental organizations and the private sector.

There is also a more concerted effort to provide technical assistance to the world's 82 low-income, food-deficit countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa.

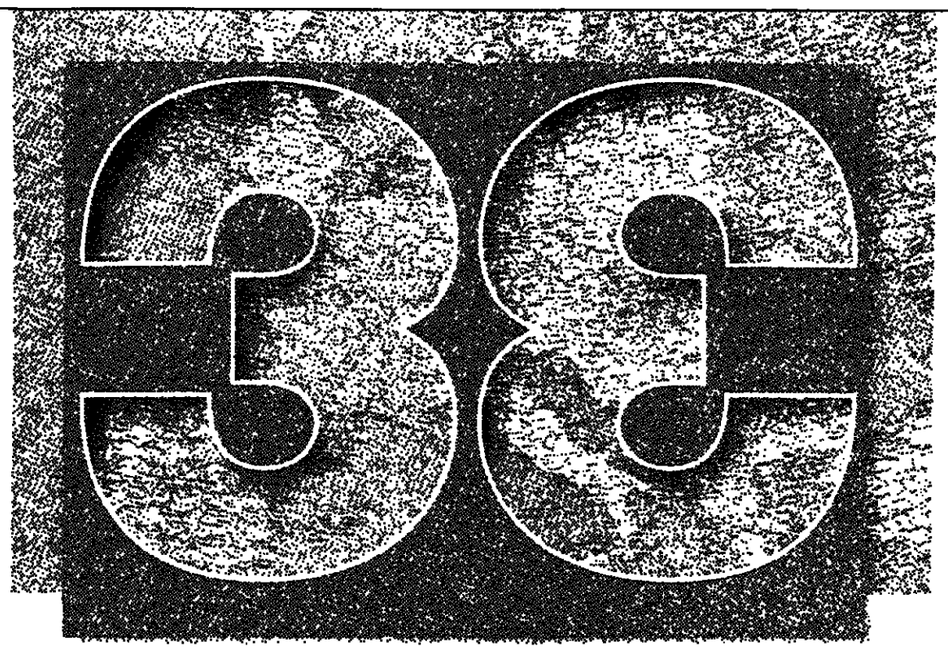
Totally unacceptable

A surge in humanitarian assistance and an even bigger surge in peacemaking and peacekeeping have put pressure on the development assistance available from the world's major donors.

"The summit just has to be," says Mr. Carsalade. "Our latest data indicate that there are some 800 million people going to bed without adequate nutrition. To have this situation when we have most of the technology and knowledge of how to deal with these problems is unacceptable. It is totally unacceptable that a world as rich as ours, in terms of financial resources and moral standards, can tolerate this. It was time to bring the global situation on food security to the attention of heads of state and get them to agree that this is intolerable."

Nancy Hart

"FEEDING THE WORLD"
was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune. The "Feeding the World" series is an IHT/FAO initiative.
WRITERS: *Nancy Hart, Nicholas Parsons, Claire Pedrick and Peggy Polk in Rome.*
PHOTOS: *Courtesy of FAO.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*



Growth

3E's steady growth over the past years has been the result of the company's unrelenting commitment to customer satisfaction and its continuous long-term modernization initiatives.
Recently, 3E has started to expand beyond Greece. Driven by the same values and principles but with new goals in sight, 3E will continue its efforts to grow and progress, and to broaden its horizons.

3E TRIA EPSILON

Broadening Horizons

LINTAS

IMPROVING ACCESS TO FOOD: WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T

Even in countries that produce enough food, many people suffer from hunger and malnutrition.

Solving the world's food problems is not just a question of producing enough, but also a matter of making sure that the people who need food – the hundreds of millions of hungry and malnourished – have access to it at a price they can afford.

The world's leaders gathering for the World Food Summit in Rome next month will have before them a fairly bleak analysis, which shows more than 800 million people worldwide failing the food-security test. Food security means that they should have access at all times to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.

Pointers to success

The picture is not all gloom, however, and the experience of the decades since the World Food Conference in Rome in 1974 has produced several pointers to success. Analysis of why some countries and regions have done much better than others can help the laggards catch up.

The region that has done worst, where growth in food production has failed to keep up with population increases, is sub-Saharan Africa, plagued for years by natural problems such as drought, but also by war and political instability, which may have been just as damaging.

The majority of those suffering food insecurity scrape out a living in the rural areas of the developing countries, and the social and institutional infrastructure of such areas has an important impact on their access to food supplies. Inequities in land distribution, income and political power, provision of education and training, health care and safe drinking water all play a role in people's access to food.

Empowering women

In many poorer African countries, there is a migratory flow of men to the cities in search of cash incomes, leaving the women to farm the land. But the deficiencies in women's education, let alone their access to land and credit, impede their efforts. Both governments and donors need to recognize the increasingly important role of women in agriculture, so that they are encouraged and enabled to contract labor, adopt technology and make use of technical assistance.

Population growth probably remains the single most important global trend affecting food security, along with the flood of people to the cities; it is estimated that over the next 30 years, the number of people living in cities in developing countries will quadruple from 1 billion to 4 billion, creating a host of new problems for decision-makers endeavoring to guarantee food security.

Central planning rarely works

A theme running through all the success stories – and there are success stories – is that central planning and direction runs contrary to human nature and rarely works. China is often cited for its impressive performance in raising the per-capita food intake of its vast population from around 1,500 calories per day in the early 1960s to a much healthier 2,700 by the early 1990s.

The key feature of the Chinese success story is that it was not fully achieved – despite a massive labor-intensive program of investments in irrigation, land reclamation and flood control, and the widespread dissemination of high-yielding varieties – until the importance of the individual and of incentives was appreciated.

The reforms instituted in 1979 increased incentives in the form of higher state procurement prices, provided for diversification of the rural economy, expanded rights to land, increased flexibility of employment choice and crop selection, and enhanced the role of markets. But above all, the reforms swept away the old collective team system, recognizing that the weak relationship it provided between work effort and reward was a major factor in the low efficiency of the system.

Family at the center

The potential of the Chinese agricultural sector was finally unleashed by replacing collective teams with a household responsibility system, putting the individual family back at the center of the system as the basic unit of agricultural production and management, along with the relaxation of controls on private and market initiative. Today, China is rightly acclaimed for its success in feeding more than a fifth of the world's population with only one-fifteenth of the world's arable land.

There can be no rigid formula for success applicable to all countries. The individual circumstances of each is different, to say nothing of the cultural and historical contexts in which their governments operate. But experience does offer clues. In an ideal world, the experts say, political systems would be pluralistic and participatory. Governments would resolve internal and external conflicts peacefully and would restrict their interventions to what they do well and markets do not – to the things that are necessary to the efficient and effective functioning of the economy. They would provide safety nets for the most vulnerable; domestic and international markets would be liberalized; and the poor would be helped to become more economically productive so the gap between rich and poor would be narrowed without diminishing incentives for the rich to be productive.

It may seem a dream, but it should not be an impossible one.

N.P.

A market in Guinea: How can the world distribute its bounty to those who need it most?

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هكذا من الاصل

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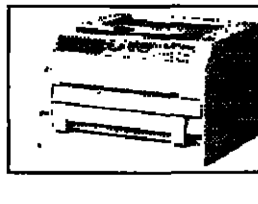


Profits Rise Sharply at U.S. Firms

3d-Quarter Results Surpass Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. said Tuesday its third-quarter profit more than doubled as improved truck sales and lower costs helped produce a turnaround in the company's North American automobile business.

The automaker was one of several big U.S. companies reporting earnings that exceeded market expectations.

Caterpillar Inc., the world's biggest maker of construction and mining equipment, reported record third-quarter profit of $310 million, up 45 percent from the like period last year.

Several of the biggest U.S. banks, including Citicorp, reported increased third-quarter earnings, benefiting from higher revenue and lower costs.

On Wall Street, Merrill Lynch & Co., America's biggest brokerage concern, said earnings rose 10 percent in the quarter, Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette Inc. reported a 34 percent gain, and PaineWebber Group Inc. said earnings had edged higher. All were helped by stronger revenue from underwriting and advising.

Coca-Cola Co. said third-quarter earnings rose 14 percent as sales increases in the United States related to the Olympic Games offset a decline in overseas shipments.

Eastman Kodak Co. said its third-quarter profit jumped 21 percent to $410 million, led by sales of photographic paper, photofinishing services and a new line of cameras.

• General Motors

The world's largest automaker reported profit from continuing operations of $1.02 billion, compared with $396 million a year earlier.

After a gain of $253 million for reduction of a plant-closing reserve, GM posted net income of $1.27 billion.

GM said its North American automobile business earned $515 million in the quarter, including the special gain, its first profitable third quarter since 1986. The company lost $93 million on North American operations in the like period last year.

International automobile earnings also improved to $323 million from $111 million, led by a reversal of GM's year-earlier loss in Europe.

• Caterpillar

Sales jumped to $4.03 billion from $3.73 billion as profit margins rose to 25 percent from 19 percent, primarily because of higher prices, stronger volume and the effects of a stronger U.S. dollar, Caterpillar said.

Higher machine sales in the United States accounted for most of a 5 percent increase in revenue, but deliveries to U.S. rental fleets fell from a year earlier as rental inventories remained high, the company said.

• Citicorp

The New York-based bank said net income rose 8 percent, to $935 million, before a $40 million charge for a payment to help recapitalize the Savings Association Insurance Fund. Total revenue rose 8 percent to $5.36 billion, Citicorp said.

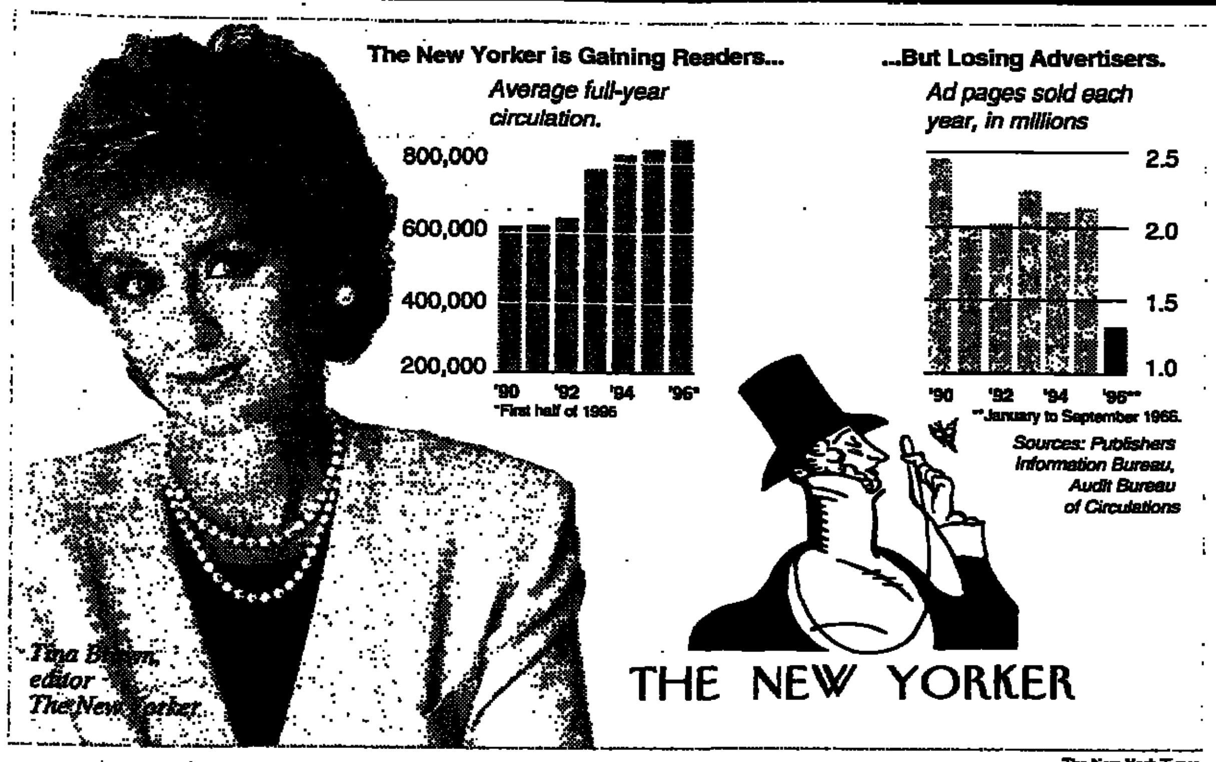
Profit from corporate banking, or lending and other financial services to companies, rose 34 percent to $520 million. But Citicorp, the biggest U.S. issuer of credit cards, continued to be dogged by losses on those cards, which rose 45 percent to $550 million as personal bankruptcies surged.

• Chase Manhattan

The bank said it planned to buy back as much as $2.5 billion in stock as profit rose 12 percent, to $858 million, on higher revenue from securities trading and other nonlending businesses.

• Coca-Cola

The world's biggest soft-drink maker said net income was $967 million, including gains of $320 million from a tax settlement and $190 million from stock offerings that offset charges of $455 million for moves to reduce costs and inventory. *(Bloomberg, AP)*



Tina Brown, editor The New Yorker.

The New York Times

The New Yorker Rolls, but Ads Lag

By Robin Pogrebin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — By most standards, The New Yorker is on a roll. Since Tina Brown took over as editor in 1992, the weekly has won six National Magazine Awards and been nominated for 22. New Yorker articles and fiction have been featured in the Best American Essays and the Best American Short Stories series.

Circulation has risen 38 percent, to 868,651 in four years, even as the cover price has gone up 51 percent, to $2.95, and The New Yorker has managed to maintain the sort of reader interest that other publications would kill for.

Yet while readers may be flocking to the magazine, advertisers have been coming around more slowly.

The New Yorker, which is owned by Advance Publications Inc., has yet to turn a profit under Ms. Brown, though Thomas Florio, president of the magazine, said he expected it to earn money next year.

But its number of advertising pages was down 16 percent last month compared with September 1995, according to the Publishers Information Bureau, and has fallen 3.3 percent in the first nine months of 1996. Ad pages increased only 1.4 percent last year and fell 7 percent in 1994.

Despite the drop in the number of ad pages, Mr. Florio said, The New Yorker was earning 32 percent more for each page of ads, although he declined to disclose dollar figures. Advance Publications is a private company and

MEDIA MARKETS

does not publicly report financial information. But it is known that annual revenue from circulation and advertising has risen 25 percent since 1993 and that business costs are down.

The magazine is operating more efficiently, and S.I. Newhouse Jr., the chairman of Advance, said he was pleased with its progress. "It's moving along very well," he said.

Still, with a flood of magazines competing for advertising dollars, Ms. Brown and Mr. Florio realize that The New Yorker needs to do a better job of selling itself.

"We had underestimated the inertia, the disinterest and even the resentment in the advertising community toward The New Yorker," Ms. Brown said in an interview. "There was still the ingrained sense that the magazine was arrogant, impenetrable, snotty. It has taken a lot more than anybody quite expected to make them realize something has changed at The New Yorker."

Among the innovations Ms. Brown made was to use more photographs and artwork, to increase the timeliness of the magazine's pieces and to make sure that not every article was 25,000 words long. Still, the obstacles remained formidable.

Advertisers have long memories, and may continue to associate the magazine with what it used to be, while many media buyers are in their 20s and dismiss it as something their parents read.

"Young media planners probably don't read it, because it requires an attention span of more than 20 seconds," said Gene DeWitt, president of DeWitt Media.

"They may not be fully aware of how it's changed and, particularly, how dynamic the audience has be-

See MAGAZINE, Page 19

CSX to Buy Conrail In $8.4 Billion Deal

Pact Creates World Freight Giant

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Conrail Inc., the freight railroad that dominates rail traffic into New York and throughout much of the U.S. Northeast, said Tuesday it had agreed to be acquired by CSX Corp., a far larger railroad that blankets the Southeast and Middle Atlantic states and parts of the Midwest, in a $8.4 billion deal.

The combination would create a freight transportation company with annual revenue of more than $14 billion offering rail, container-shipping, barge and combined transportation services to domestic and international customers.

CSX and Conrail said the merger would produce $550 million in annual benefits. About $200 million would come from grabbing business from truckers because their combined railroads would have shorter routes to key destinations and more efficient traffic management that would allow them to ship cars, grain, coal and other goods faster and more cheaply than today. The other $350 million would come from savings on equipment, reductions in duplicated services and other efficiencies.

"Work force reductions would be the smallest part of it," said David M. LeVan, chairman of Conrail, which is based in Philadelphia. He said that it was too soon to tell where those reductions would come and that he and Mr. Snow expected them to be short-term because the merged railroad's growth would eventually lead to more hiring.

The terms of the merger call for Conrail shareholders to receive 40 percent of the payout in cash. The remaining 60 percent of their holdings would be paid for in a swap of 1.85619 CSX shares of stock for each Conrail share. The total value is about $92.50 per Conrail share, based on CSX's recent trading prices.

Conrail shares soared $14.25 to close at $85.25 in New York. But CSX shares dropped $2.875 at $46.625.

Even Norfolk Southern's share price jumped $3 to $95.

The acquisition would be the biggest yet in the cascade of deals combining railroads since the industry was deregulated in the 1980s and would leave most of the country east of the Mississippi River with just two major carriers. Conrail and CSX have nearly 30,000 miles (48,000 kilometers) of track stretching from Boston to New Orleans and Chicago to Miami. They would also control CSX's Sea-Land container shipping subsidiary and its large inland barge company.

The combined company's only major rival would be the Southern Corp., which had expressed interest itself in merging with Conrail and may try to top CSX's bid. At the very least, the Norfolk Southern will demand and receive rights to run trains over its rival's tracks in some areas that would otherwise lose competitive service if the acquisition went through, analysts said.

CSX and Conrail said they expected to submit their application for government approval early next year and to complete the deal by the end of 1997.

"It's the right merger at the right time between the right people," John W. Snow, chairman of CSX, which is based in Richmond, Virginia. "We are getting America's rail transportation infrastructure ready for the 21st century."

The combination would bring together the oldest company in American railroading — CSX is the descendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which built the first track from Washington northwest along the Potomac River — with one of its youngest. Conrail, formally known as the Consolidated Rail Corp., was created out of the ruins of the bankrupt Penn Central and other northeastern railroads two decades ago. The merged company would have more than 50,000 employees and revenue of $14 billion, based on last year's performance.

Analysts said the government was likely to approve the merger, but not necessarily without significant changes. Some thought that Norfolk Southern, which is based in Norfolk, Virginia, could emerge as the real winner. It has less than 15,000 miles of track but is considered by many analysts to be the best run railroad in the country and could pick up valuable new track and service rights from the Conrail-CSX deal.

Texas Instruments Posts 85% Plunge in Earnings

Falling Chip Prices Force Job and Cost Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Texas Instruments Inc. said Tuesday its third-quarter profit plunged 85 percent amid declining memory-chip prices, forcing it to curtail capital spending and cut jobs to protect its earnings.

The maker of semiconductors and other electronic components said it would offer early retirement to about 5,300 workers to cut costs. It will take an unspecified fourth-quarter charge based on how many employees take the offer, the company said.

Net income fell to $44 million on a 17 percent decline in revenue, to $2.84 billion. The earnings, however, were still better than analysts' expectations.

"We are not satisfied with our performance over the last two quarters," Thomas Engibous, chief executive, said, adding that the company was accelerating its pace "to compete and win in high-growth markets" and "add stability to our business."

Texas Instruments shares fell 75 cents to $54.875 in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

TI also said it would slash capital spending next year to try to improve cash flow and allow more flexible adjustment of its manufacturing capacity. The company expects to spend about $2.3 billion this year, up from $1.4 billion in 1995.

Mr. Engibous said the company's plans for 1997 were based on expectations of a moderate recovery in the world semiconductor market after a projected decline of about 10 percent in 1996 because of the decline in prices for dynamic random access memory chips.

"In recent weeks, D-RAM prices have turned up, reflecting inventory depletion and customers' anticipation of seasonally stronger personal computer sales," Mr. Engibous said. But he warned that the D-RAM market was likely to remain volatile in the near term. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

■ Apple Likely to Unveil Loss

Apple Computer Inc. is expected to report its fourth consecutive quarterly loss Wednesday, but the computer maker said the quarterly deficit could be its last, Bloomberg Business News reported from Cupertino, California.

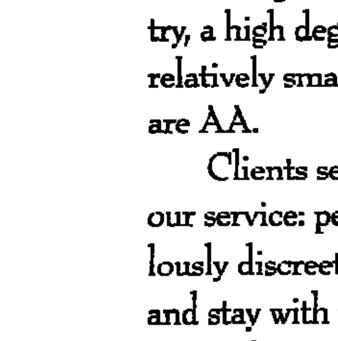
Apple's fourth-quarter loss is expected to be 33 cents a share, according to the average estimate of 21 analysts. That would be an improvement from the third quarter, when Apple had a loss on operations of 57 cents per share.

Some analysts said the loss could be as little as 15 cents a share as Apple's cost-cutting measures yielded results. A year earlier, Apple had net income of $60 million, or 48 cents a share.

The company's chairman, Gilbert Amelio, has said the company would be profitable by March as Apple cuts costs and reduces its work force.

Global Private Banking

SECURITY IS THE MAIN REASON WHY SO MANY CLIENTS BANK WITH US. AND STAY WITH US.



Headquarters of Republic National Bank of New York (Suisse) S.A. in Geneva.

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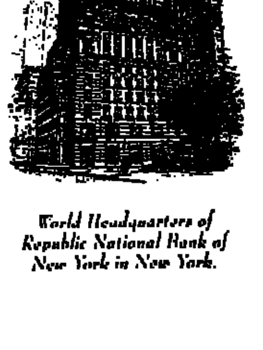
Clients sense this security in the quality of our service: personalized, responsive, but meticulously discreet. Which is why they bank with us, and stay with us. Security and service, after all, are the heart and soul of Republic.



World Headquarters of Republic National Bank of New York in New York.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Oct. 15

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.7295	2.7385	1.1215	0.332	0.113*	—	5.4465*	1.3645	1.5395*	1.2775	1.3345*
Brussels	31.565	50.16	20.604	6.0905	2.0791*	18.367	—	25.065	0.2823	23.34	24.59*
Frankfurt	1.5378	2.4328	—	0.2955	0.1007*	0.8912	4.8531*	1.214	1.3707*	1.136	1.1894*
London (a)	1.5830	—	2.4376	8.3404	2,421.99	2.7355	50.2635	2.085	177.74	2.1489	205.0836
Madrid	129.724	204.935	84.073	24.845	8.462*	74.947	4.0813	102.299	115.316*	95.717	—
Milan	1,527.45	2,420.15	993.90	293.87	—	884.45	48.153	1,200.80	13.599	1,129.70	11.812
New York (b)	—	1.5879d	1.541	5.206	1,530.80	1.7265	31.75	1.269	112.285	1.3546	129.575
Paris	5.209	8.2495	3.3385	—	0.3406*	3.0166	8.1643	4.1175	4.6404*	3.8526	4.0255*
Tokyo	111.80	176.87	73.11	21.59	0.733	65.18	3.5492	89.26	—	82.69	0.87
Toronto	1.3542	2.1505	0.8787	0.2596	0.0885*	0.783	0.4265*	1.067	1.2064*	—	1.045*
Zurich	1.2665	2.005	0.8226	0.2433	0.0828*	0.733	3.989*	—	1.128*	0.9357	0.9781*
1 ECU	1.2905	0.7897	1.9246	6.514	1,912.52	2.1594	39.8544	1.5803	140.347	1.6809	161.819
1 SDR	1.4369	0.908	2.2097	7.4848	2,197.57	2.4812	45.4452	1.8172	160.587	1.9408	185.934

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, and Zurich, fixings in other centers and Toronto rates at 3p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9988	Greek drac.	240.57	Mex. peso	7.725	S. Afr. rand	4.5385
Australian $	1.2642	Hong Kong $	7.7316	N. Zealand $	1.4372	S. Kor. won	829.10
Austrian sch.	10.823	Hung. forint	59.92	Norw. krone	6.526	Swed. krona	6.6166
Brazil real	1.0255	Indian rupee	35.63	Phil. peso	26.28	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3293	Indo. rupiah	2320.38	Polish zloty	2.82	Thai baht	25.46
Czech koruna	27.15	Irish £	0.6234	Port. escudo	155.43	Turkish lira	93809.0
Danish krone	5.896	Israeli shek.	3.1901	Russ ruble	5436.00	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3925	Kuwaiti dinar	0.3002	Saudi riyal	3.7504	Venez. boliv.	470.00
Fin. markka	4.5915	Malay. ring.	2.5059	Sing. $	1.4119		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5818	1.5812	1.5809	Japanese yen	111.82	111.38	110.88
Canadian dollar	1.3497	1.3476	1.3451	Swiss franc	1.2619	1.2580	1.2539
Deutsche mark	1.5364	1.5335	1.5303				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.

Libid-Libor Rates

Oct. 15

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1-month	5⅜ - 5½	3 - 3⅛	1⅜ - 1½	5⅝ - 5¾	3⅜ - 3½	⅜ - ½	4⅝ - 4¾
3-month	5⅜ - 5½	2⅞ - 3⅛	1⅞ - 1⅞	5⅝ - 5¾	3⅜ - 3½	⅜ - ½	4⅝ - 4¾
6-month	5½ - 5⅝	2⅞ - 3⅛	1⅞ - 1⅞	5⅞ - 6	3⅜ - 3½	⅜ - ½	4⅝ - 4¾
1-year	5¾ - 5⅞	3⅛ - 3¼	1⅞ - 1⅞	6⅛ - 6¼	3⅝ - 3¾	⅝ - ¾	4½ - 4⅝

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds	5⅛	5⅛
3-month CDs	4.99	4.99
CP 180 days direct	5.32	5.33
3 month Treasury bill	5.04	5.00
1-year Treasury bill	5.28	5.27
2-year Treasury bill	5.90	5.90
5-year Treasury note	6.28	6.29
7-year Treasury note	6.39	6.39
10-year Treasury note	6.55	6.55
30-year Treasury bond	6.84	6.84
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	4.88	4.88
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.41	0.42
1-month interbank	0.53	0.53
3-month interbank	0.53	0.53
6-month interbank	0.59	0.59
10-year Govt bond	2.80	2.79
Germany		
Lombard rate	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.07	3.05
1-month interbank	3.12	3.12
3-month interbank	3.16	3.16
6-month interbank	3.17	3.17
10-year Bund	5.99	6.03

Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5⅞	5⅞
1-month interbank	5⅞	5⅞
3-month interbank	5⅞	5⅞
6-month interbank	6⅛	6⅛
10-year Gilt	7.41	7.45
France		
Intervention rate	3.25	3.25
Call money	3⅜	3⅜
1-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
3-month interbank	3⅜	3⅜
6-month interbank	3½	3⅜
10-year OAT	5.94	5.90

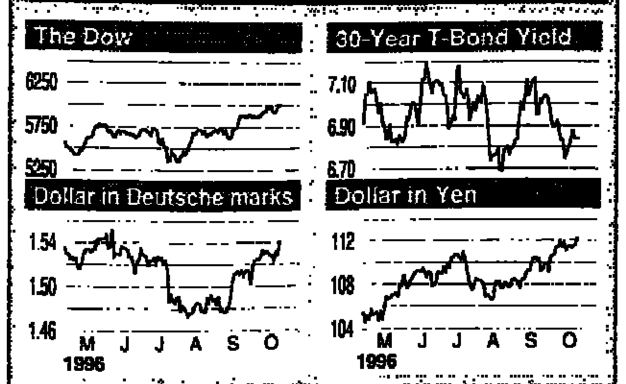
Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	381.25	381.00	—0.25
London	381.00	381.00	+0.10
New York	383.70	383.30	—0.50

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Dec.)
Source: Reuters.

Investor's America



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	6004.78	6010.00	-0.09
NYSE	S&P 500	702.57	703.54	-0.14
NYSE	S&P 100	680.41	680.81	-0.06
NYSE	Composite	373.60	374.23	-0.17
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	1258.31	1256.36	+0.16
AMEX	Market Value	575.65	579.33	-0.64
Toronto	TSE Index	5480.60	5461.20	+0.36
São Paulo	Bovespa	66878.00	66092.40	+1.19
Mexico City	Bolsa	3251.70	3287.38	-1.09
Buenos Aires	Merval	578.85	584.03	-0.89
Santiago	IPSA General	5522.73	5545.43	-0.41
Caracas	Capital General	5968.92	5962.93	0.03

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

ADM's Earnings Drop Sharply

CHICAGO (Bridge News) — Archer Daniels Midland Co. said Tuesday its first-quarter earnings dropped to 1 cent a share from 29 cents a share a year earlier, after a charge of 32 cents a share.

The charge was made to cover the cost of fines and litigation settlements arising from the U.S. Justice Department antitrust investigation of ADM, as well as resolution of a securities suit brought by shareholders.

Net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 were $3.55 million, down from $163 million last year, and earnings per share were based on 545 million average shares outstanding, compared with 557 million last year.

Netscape 'Embraces' Microsoft

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Netscape Communications Corp. said Tuesday it would "embrace" the products of Microsoft Corp., as part of its war for control of the corporate software market.

Netscape said the move would make its Netscape ONE software for corporate offices easier to use with core Microsoft products, including the Windows 95 and Windows NT operating systems that run computers and the Microsoft Office package.

- **Barclays PLC** of Britain announced it would merge its fund-management businesses into a single U.S.-based division called Barclays Global Investors, the second largest company of its kind in the world, with $363 billion invested.
- **Kiwi International Air Lines** said it was grounding itself and would shut down next week if it doesn't find an investor to keep it running through bankruptcy reorganization.
- **SFX Broadcasting Inc.** agreed to buy **Secret Communications** for $300 million, adding nine radio stations in three new markets.

Bloomberg, AP

Economists See Rosy Picture

But in the Field, Public Takes a Different View

By Mario A. Brossard and Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Good news for President Bill Clinton: There is a core group of voters who agree with him that the economy is stronger than it was when he took office, that free trade, corporate downsizing and technology will improve the standard of living for the average workers and that Bob Dole's across-the-board tax cuts are a bad idea.

Bad news for the president: These people are economists — and nobody believes them anyway.

That is one of the findings of two opinion polls — one of economists and the other of average citizens — conducted recently by The Washington Post, the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and Harvard University. The surveys found that however much economists might disagree with each other, their intramural differences look like minor quibbles compared with their differences in opinion and outlook with the general public.

For example: Seventy percent of Americans think family incomes have fallen behind inflation over the last two decades — but only 22 percent of economists agree. More than half the public — but only 5 percent of economists — think trade agreements have cost the United States jobs. Sixty-one percent of adults think high taxes are a major problem for the economy — but only 18 percent of economists share this view. Sixty-nine percent of the public — but only 12 percent of economists — think inflated salaries for corporate executives are a problem for the economy. Just one American in four believes that over the next five years the standard of living for the average citizen will rise. Half of all economists, in contrast, hold this optimistic view.

U.S. Economy: Perception and Reality
Third in a series

"It's a different world that people think they're living in and what we think they're living in," said David Berson, chief economist at the Federal National Mortgage Association, the home-mortgage finance concern based in Washington. "Frankly, I don't have a good explanation for it."

Among the few things the experts and lay people agree on are that the average family needs two wage earners to live a comfortable life, and that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening.

But contrary to their laissez-faire reputations, 60 percent of economists are inclined to have the government do something about closing the gap between the haves and the have-nots, while only 45 percent of the general population agrees with this approach.

The survey of 250 economists was completed July 17-31, among a random sample of members of the American Economic Association who live and work in the United States.

The disconnection between economists and typical Americans reflects, at least in part, the fact that economists tend to be members of an elite that has fared relatively well over the past 20 years. Two-thirds of economists report that their household incomes have outpaced inflation over the past five years — compared with only 14 percent of the public. And many of the economists hold down tenured teaching positions that afford them lifetime job security.

"Most of us as economists have the luxury of viewing the creative destruction going on in the economy from a somewhat detached platform," said Michael J. Podgursky, chairman of the economics department at the University of Missouri. "For most other people, they view that change up close — and it looks rather scary right now."

The relative affluence and job security enjoyed by many economists explains only part of the gap separating them from the general public, however. Most of the differences result from the unique — some would say perverse — way in which economists are trained to think about their subject.

"Economic analysis centers on efficiency," said Thomas Love, a professor of economics at North Central College in Naperville, Illinois. "But there is not much we can say with scientific precision about equity, and perhaps that explains some of this disconnect."

Dow Stays Above 6,000 As Profit-Taking Hits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks retreated slightly from record heights Tuesday as traders took profits a day after the Dow Jones industrial average closed above the 6,000-point level for the first time.

The index of 30 blue-chip stocks opened higher than Monday's close of 6,010.00, then fell back as traders sold to cash in on the rally and wondered how much strength the six-year-old bull market still has. The Dow ended the day at 6,004.78, down 5.22.

In the broader market, declining issues led advances by a 13-to-10 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

"You have to remember this all takes place after a big run on Friday and Monday," said Michael Metz, chief investment strategist at Oppenheimer & Co. Stocks rose 40.62 points Monday after a 47.71-point rise Friday.

The market's rise is credited to investor optimism that moderate economic growth and low inflation will continue.

"Cynics like myself are saying that the good news is out and if you want to take profits, now is a good time to do it," Mr. Metz said.

The technology-heavy Nasdaq Composite index was up 1.95 points at 1,258.31.

The Dow Jones Transportation index rose 47.23 points to 2,105.28, paced by Conrail, whose shares surged 14¼ to 85¼ on news that it would be acquired by CSX Corp. in a deal valued at $8.4 billion.

The rally was also led by gains in technology stocks, especially Intel, whose shares surged 3½ to 111⅛ after reporting better-than-expected third-quarter earnings Monday.

"I think there's some carving back overall, but it appears some money seems to be rotating to the techs," said Peggy Farley, chief executive at Amas Securities.

Wall Street had a heavy diet of earnings to digest Tuesday, with a number of major banks and brokerage concerns reporting higher profits for the third quarter.

Chase Manhattan, the biggest U.S. banking company, was up ⅛ to 82⅝ after it posted earnings that were below Wall Street's expectations. Citicorp rose 1¼ to 94⅜, Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette was up 1⅞ to 34¾, and Merrill Lynch was unchanged at 69.

Regional telephone stocks fell after Ameritech's third-quarter profit only matched estimates. Ameritech fell ⅞ to 54⅜, Bell Atlantic slid 1 to 58⅝, and Nynex dropped ⅛ to 42¾.

The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was 6.84 percent, unchanged from Friday. U.S. bond markets were closed Monday.

Individual investors, who have poured billions of dollars into stocks, have kept the rally alive despite fears they would bail out if stocks started slipping.

FlightSafety International rose after Berkshire Hathaway, the

U.S. STOCKS

investment company run by Warren Buffett, agreed to buy the operator of pilot training centers for $1.5 billion. It closed at 49⅛, up 5¼.

AT&T rose ⅛ to 39⅜ on reports that C. Michael Armstrong, chairman of Hughes Electronics, was the leading candidate to become AT&T's president and eventually to succeed Robert Allen as chairman.

General Motors was up ¼ to 52⅛ after the world's biggest automaker reported that third-quarter profit nearly doubled, exceeding expectations.

On Monday, Chrysler reported that its third-quarter profit nearly doubled; Ford Motor will report its results Wednesday.

Caterpillar rose 2⅛ to 76¼ on the news that the heavy-equipment maker's third-quarter profit climbed 46 percent, beating analyst forecasts.

Eastman Kodak was 1⅛ higher at 79 as strong sales of photographic paper, photofinishing services and the new Advantix cameras raised third-quarter profit by 21 percent.

Bay Networks, the most active Big Board stock, fell 3⅜ to 20⅞ after the maker of computer networking equipment reported lower-than-expected earnings for its first quarter. Bay Networks also reported the resignation of its chief executive, Andrew Ludwick.

On the Nasdaq, U.S. Robotics rose 8⅞ to 78 after the modem maker announced plans to unveil a new technology Wednesday.

Chips & Technologies was up 4⅞ to 19¾. The supplier of specialized semiconductors and software for video and graphics reported higher-than-expected earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Cognex shares fell 2⅜ to 14½. The designer of computer vision systems rebounded from a loss but still had lower-than-expected profit in its first quarter.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Robust U.S. Economy Spurs Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar posted strong gains against the yen and Deutsche mark Tuesday amid optimism that robust economic growth and relatively high interest rates would lure global investors to U.S. assets.

The U.S. currency was also pulled up by the continued strength of the pound against other major currencies and a jump in oil prices, dealers said.

"The U.S. economy continues to chug along with inflation at bay," said Stephen Flanagan, a currency trader at Credit Agricole. "That is dollar-positive."

Highs in oil prices, sparked by renewed tensions in the Middle East, and increased expectations that Japan will hold domestic interest rates steady hurt the yen.

Japanese investors, in particular, are being drawn to the U.S. assets to

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

improve on the low yields in their home markets, traders said. They were also attracted to the pound.

The dollar jumped to 1.5410 Deutsche marks from 1.5290 DM on Monday and to 112.285 yen from 111.655 yen. The U.S. currency was also at 1.2690 Swiss francs, up from 1.2530 francs, and at 5.2060 French francs, up from 5.1770 francs.

The pound was at $1.5879, up from $1.5805, as relatively high British interest rates, steady economic growth and moderate inflation drew investors, traders said.

The mark slumped against the dollar and other currencies on expectations that European monetary union will go forward on schedule, traders said.

The Mexican peso declined as banks and foreign investors snapped up dollars to pay short-term debt. The dollar rose to 7.723 pesos from 7.670 pesos Monday.

(AFP, Bloomberg, Bridge News)

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
AM Intl	227	2 15/16	2 13/16	2 15/16	+1/16
AMC	218	18 5/8	18 1/8	18 1/4	—
ARC	521	4 1/4	4	4 1/8	—1/16
ATT Fd	95	77 1/4	75 5/8	75 5/8	—1 1/2
AckCom	546	28 1/2	27 5/8	27 5/8	—1/4
Action	183	1 11/16	1 1/2	1 9/16	—1/16
AdvMag	263	15 1/2	15 1/8	15 1/2	+1/8
AdvMed	220	2 15/16	2 3/4	2 15/16	+3/16
AHoogen	88	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	—
AlldRsh	151	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 5/8	—
AlouH	173	6 3/8	6 1/8	6 3/8	+1/8
Alphain	175	6 5/8	6	6 1/2	+5/16
AltLivng n	316	14 7/8	14 1/2	14 3/4	+3/8
Amdhl	2580	9 11/16	9 3/8	9 1/2	—1/16
AExpl	192	12 1/8	12	12 1/8	+1/8
AIM 85	117	14 5/8	14 1/8	14 5/8	—
Ampex n	2298	7 1/16	6 3/4	6 13/16	—1/4
Andrea	217	14 1/8	13 3/4	14	+1/8
AstLiving	239	17 7/8	17 1/4	17 1/4	—1/4
Astrotc	303	5 1/4	4 15/16	4 15/16	—1/4
Audvox	412	6 3/8	5 15/16	6 1/8	—1/8
Autotote	1037	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
AvivaPet	102	4	3 7/8	3 7/8	—1/8
Azco	244	1 9/16	1 1/2	1 9/16	+1/16
BAT Ind	325	14 1/2	14	14	—1/4
Baker	273	5	5	5	+1/8
BanFd	87	23 3/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	+1/8
BanyHl	611	11/16	5/8	5/8	—1/8
BayMeo	427	24 1/4	23 7/8	23 7/8	—1/4
BSYn pwt96	250	7 7/8	7 7/8		
BemaGold	1012	7 5/8	6 15/16	7 1/16	—1/16
BioR A s	192	28 1/8	27 1/4	27 1/4	—1 1/4
Biovail s	806	35 5/8	35 1/8	35 1/8	—
BlairCp	113	20	19 3/4	19 3/4	—
Bastrfd	446	13 1/2	13 1/8	13 3/8	—1/8
Bowmr	279	1 11/16	1 5/8	1 11/16	—
Bowne	516	24 1/8	23 7/8	24	+1/8
Brscn g	93	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2	—1/8
CE Frnk g	149	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 7/8	—1/8
CFX Co	112	15	14 3/4	14 3/4	—1/8
CIM	115	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 3/4	—
CSTEnt	600	7/16	3/8	3/8	—
Cablvsn	1236	36 1/4	34 7/8	35 7/8	—1/8
Cablvs pf	459	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 1/4	—1/8
Cabletel g	99	6 7/16	6 3/8	6 3/8	—1/16
Calton	274	9/16	1/2	1/2	—1/8
Cambrx s	672	34 1/4	33 5/8	33 3/4	—1/8
CanOc g s	181	17 3/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	+1/8
CanyonRs	1616	2 7/8	2 11/16	2 3/4	—1/16
Cardtch n	103	2 3/16	2	2 3/16	+1/4
CenternT	2324	56 1/8	51 3/4	51 3/4	—3 1/4
CFCda g	579	4 15/16	4 7/8	4 15/16	—
CentSe	295	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4	+1/4
ChadThr	414	18 1/4	18	18 1/4	+1/8
ecChesBio	120	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	+1/8
ChevSoft	11970	30 9/16	30 1/4	30 1/4	—
ColLb	719	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	—1/2
ColuEng	174	10 3/8	10	10 3/8	+3/8
Comforce	364	16 3/8	16 1/8	16 1/8	+1/4
CmclAst	113	6 1/4	6 3/16	6 3/16	—1/16
CompTch	120	11 7/8	11 1/4	11 3/8	—1/2
CmaMan n	291	15 3/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	—
ComCor n	336	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	—3/8
Cross	266	11 5/8	11 3/8	11 1/2	—
CmCP B	236	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 3/8	—1/4
Cycom gs	479	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	—
DI Ind	6613	2	1 15/16	2	+1/16
DairyA	173	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+1/4
DakotaM	682	2 7/32	2	2 7/32	+3/32
DantHd	220	5 5/8	5 1/2	5 5/8	+1/16
Datamet	486	1 5/8	1 1/2	1 9/16	—1/16
Dataram	630	8	7	7	—1 1/8
Decorat s	205	12 7/8	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
DenAmer	232	4 13/16	4 5/8	4 5/8	—1/16
DiagRet	183	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	—1/8
Diodes	127	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 3/8	—1/8
DryCal	125	8 5/8	8 7/16	8 9/16	—1/16
DrvlMu	219	9 3/4	9 9/16	9 3/4	+1/16
Ducom	468	20 1/4	19 1/2	20	+1/4
ecETS Intl	212	7/8	3/4	3/4	—
EchoBay	4746	8 13/16	8 5/8	8 3/4	—1/16
Edisto	118	9 9/16	9 3/8	9 1/2	—
Editek	2177	1	7/8	1	+1/8
ElPasoE n	235	5 3/4	5 9/16	5 9/16	—1/16
Elswth	93	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+1/4
Emerit n	116	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 3/8	—
EmerR	638	2 1/16	2	2	—
EnzoBi	631	18	17 1/2	17 5/8	—1/8
Epitope	306	13 5/8	13 3/8	13 1/2	—1/8
FormT un	240	4 7/8	4 1/2	4 13/16	—1/16
FemHltn	116	5 11/16	5 3/8	5 5/8	—1/8
Fibrbd	146	33 1/8	33	33	—
FtAust	398	9 9/16	9 1/2	9 9/16	+1/16
FAusPr	4290	8 11/16	8 5/8	8 5/8	—
Fribrr	140	9 9/16	9	9 1/16	+1/16
ForstLb	794	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/2	—3/8
FortPet	1568	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 7/8	+1/16
FrnkSel	151	5	4 15/16	4 15/16	—
FreqEl	144	9 3/4	9 5/8	9 3/4	+1/8
Frischs	139	14 3/8	14 1/4	14 3/8	+1/8
GA Fncl n	93	12 7/8	12 3/4	12 7/8	—
GST Tele	1003	11 1/2	10 7/8	10 7/8	+1/8
GovtCn	4406	8 7/8	8 5/8	8 3/4	—
GeimSci	1288	30	29 1/4	29 1/4	—1/8
GnAuto	170	2 11/16	2 5/8	2 11/16	—1/8
GenvDr	128	14 5/8	14 3/8	14 1/2	—
GetchGld	191	45 5/8	45 3/8	45 3/8	—
GiantFd	377	34 1/4	33 5/8	34 1/4	+1/4
Glatflt	598	18 3/8	18 1/8	18 1/4	—
GlobSml	109	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/2	+1/4
Globlink	142	5 3/8	5	5 1/8	—1/8
GldStarR	565	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2	—1/8
Grana g	700	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	+1/8
Greenbr s	125	15 7/8	15 1/2	15 5/8	—1/8
GreyLne	3772	3 1/4	3	3	—1/8
GnfGam	337	22 1/2	21 7/8	22 1/2	+3/8
HalEP	116	6 7/8	6 3/4	6 3/4	—
Halsey	672	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	—
HallerM n	426	12 1/2	12	12 1/4	+3/8
HangOr	308	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	+1/16
HanvDir	1761	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	—
Han wtB	679	1/32	1/64	1/64	—
Harken	1387	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/2	—
Harold	439	14	13 3/4	14	—
Hasbro	2636	39	38 1/4	38 1/2	—1/8
HowAir	613	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 3/4	—1/8
Hearx n	2150	2 15/16	2 13/16	2 7/8	—
HoopH	238	15 3/8	15 1/4	15 1/4	—
HavnEn	236	6 1/4	5 15/16	6 1/8	+1/16
ICG Com	445	19 7/8	19 1/4	19 1/4	—1/8
Identix	649	9 1/16	8 11/16	8 13/16	—7/16
ImpCM n	316	22 1/4	22	22	+1/8
ImpOil g	264	44 1/8	43 3/4	43 7/8	—
IneiMkt	480	12 1/8	11 3/4	12	—
IntegTc n	659	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
IntegTc wt	474	1/2	3/8	7/16	+1/16
IntCPd	231	2 7/16	2 3/8	2 7/16	—
InterDig	3600	7 9/16	7 5/16	7 3/8	+1/8
ecIntrtne	196	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	—1/8
Infrmagn	191	13 3/8	13 1/4	13 1/4	—1/8
IRIS	88	6 1/8	6 1/16	6 1/16	—1/16
Intrsystm	100	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	—1/8
IonLaser	309	11	10 5/8	10 3/4	—1/8
IvaxCp	5393	15 1/8	15	15 1/8	—
JTS Corp	1083	3 1/8	3 1/16	3 1/16	+1/16
JanBell	566	2 1/4	2	2 1/4	—1/16
JoneInt	134	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
KBK Cap	165	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
KFX Inc	223	6 7/8	6 3/4	6 3/4	—1/8
KatzM	110	9 3/4	9	9 1/4	—
Keane	87	47	46 1/4	46 3/4	—1/2
KeyEng	125	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 5/16	—1/4
KnogNA	302	7 3/4	7 5/8	7 11/16	—1/16
KogrEq	263	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	—
LXRBiol	301	2 1/8	2 1/16	2 1/8	—
LaBarg	323	6 13/16	6 5/8	6 5/8	—1/8
LsrTech	104	4	3 15/16	3 15/16	—1/16
LsrTc wt	228	11/16	11/16	11/16	—1/16
LeathFac	119	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 5/16	+1/16
LeHK 98wt	799	5 5/8	5 3/8	5 1/2	+1/4
LehSTC wt	370	6 1/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	+1/8
MAI Sys	124	7 3/8	7 1/4	7 5/16	—1/16
MagnPet	604	5 1/16	4 7/8	5 1/16	+1/8
MassHE	110	12 1/4	12	12	—
MaximPh n	193	10 3/8	10	10 1/8	—1/4
MedcR	1296	10 1/2	10	10 1/4	+1/8
Medeva	255	17 7/8	17 1/4	17 1/2	+1/4
Media	282	31 1/8	30 7/8	31	—
MediaLog	326	5 1/2	5	5 7/16	+5/16
Medq	437	6	5 13/16	5 15/16	—
Metromda	542	11	10 3/4	10 7/8	—1/8
MidatRty	140	9 3/4	9 5/8	9 3/4	+1/8
MinnMul	108	12 1/4	12	12 1/8	—
MMed	281	10 1/4	10	10	—1/4
MS TBR n	102	64 1/4	63 7/8	63 7/8	—
MSHK wt96	138	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/4	+5/16
MSNk 97wt	495	9	8 7/8	9	+3/8
MSPEQ n	92	70 1/4	70	70	—
MntasieE	541	2 9/16	2 1/2	2 9/16	—1/16
MovieStr	155	3/4	3/4	3/4	—
MuniMtg n	624	14 3/8	14 1/8	14 3/8	—
Munvst	320	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	—1/8
MunyAZ	107	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 1/4	—
Myersind	479	15	14 3/4	14 3/4	—1/8
NTNCom	372	4 7/8	4 1/2	4 7/8	—1/16
NVR	110	9 7/8	9 11/16	9 13/16	—1/8
Nabors	3394	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4	+1/4
NIPaint	152	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/8	—1/8
NatAlt	269	7 1/4	7 1/8	7 1/8	—1/8
NY Times	396	35 1/4	34 7/8	35	—
NA Vacc	764	26 1/4	25 5/8	25 3/4	—1/8
OmniMult	605	2 7/16	2 3/8	2 7/16	+1/16
Oncor	519	5	4 7/8	5	—1/16
Oncormd	254	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	—1/8
Orgnon	585	19 1/2	18 3/4	18 3/4	—1/8
PC Quote	385	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 1/2	+1/8
PLC Sys	751	24 5/8	24	24 1/2	+1/8
PLM	154	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 3/16	—1/16
PacR&E n	96	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	+1/16
PanAmC n	262	9 5/8	9 1/2	9 5/8	+1/8
PaxsnC	1195	9 3/8	9 1/4	9 1/4	—1/8
PegGld	1472	10 1/2	10 1/8	10 3/8	—
PerinC	132	8 7/8	8 11/16	8 7/8	+1/8
PhxNet	467	4 11/16	4 9/16	4 5/8	—1/16
PrWVa	383	7 5/8	7 1/2	7 1/2	—1/16
PinRsc	735	14 5/8	13 7/8	14 3/8	+1/8
Polyph	1195	6 5/16	6	6 1/4	—
PortSys s	392	2 1/8	2	2 1/8	—
PradLg	1587	13 7/8	13 3/8	13 7/8	+1/8
PrcCm	124	8 1/4	8 1/16	8 1/4	+3/16
Pricell s	345	15 1/4	14 1/2	15	+3/8
ProActiv n	89	2 11/16	2 1/2	2 5/8	—1/16
RF Pow	339	2 11/16	2 5/8	2 11/16	—
RecGold	135	2	1 7/8	1 15/16	—1/16
RegalBel	406	17 3/4	17 3/8	17 5/8	+1/4
Riser	248	27 1/4	27	27 1/4	+1/8
Riviera n	85	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 1/2	—1/8
Rotonic	206	1 1/2	1 7/16	1 1/2	+1/16
RoyalO g	1333	3 5/8	3 1/2	3 5/8	+1/8
Rymac	119	2 1/16	1 15/16	2	+1/16
SOI s	403	2	1 7/8	1 15/16	+1/16
SFeGa pf	114	1/16	1/16	1/16	—
Sellcore n	155	16	15	15	—1 1/8
Servico	138	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2	—1/4
ShelldMd	187	3 13/16	3 11/16	3 13/16	—
SeniTech	99	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 7/8	—
SilverFds	362	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 1/2	—1/2
Softnet	117	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 1/4	—1/8
SthnBnc	97	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+1/4
SPDR	7550	71 1/8	69 15/16	70 1/8	—1/32
SP Mid	324	49 9/16	49 15/32	49 9/16	+1/16
SterlHous	217	14 5/8	14 1/2	14 5/8	+1/4
SievintA	300	2 5/8	2 1/2	2 9/16	—1/16
StoneStB n	100	18 3/8	18 1/8	18 3/8	+1/8
Sulcus	750	2 1/4	2 1/16	2 1/8	—1/16
SumtTx	133	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/8	—1/8
SunNur	112	1 3/8	1 5/16	1 5/16	—1/16
Supmind	300	6 1/2	6 1/8	6 1/4	+1/16
SuretyC	153	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 7/8	+1/16
TabPrd	93	7	6 7/8	7	—
Technitrl	155	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 7/8	—
TeinR	101	17	16 3/4	16 7/8	+1/8
TelDta	660	38 3/4	38 1/8	38 1/2	—1/8
TexBiotch	377	3 7/8	3 3/4	3 7/8	+1/16
TexBi wt	100	7/8	3/4	3/4	—1/16
TexMer	177	16 1/2	16	16 1/2	+1/8
Thermed	714	22 1/8	21 1/2	22 1/4	—1/8
ThrmBio n	172	14 3/8	14	14 3/8	—
ThCar s	435	37 1/4	36 5/8	36 7/8	—
TmEco	193	23 1/4	23	23 1/4	—
ThrFib un	827	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 1/2	—1/8
ThrmFib s	109	12 1/4	11 7/8	11 7/8	—1/2
Thrinst	323	35	34 3/4	34 7/8	—1/8
ThrmoOp n	94	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	—1/8
ThrSenl n	117	12 3/4	12	12 3/4	+1 1/8
ThrSpect	351	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 5/8	—
Thrmotse	899	24 1/4	23 7/8	23 7/8	+1/8
Thmast n	209	15 1/4	14 1/2	15 1/4	+1/4
Thrmotx	392	42 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/2	—3/8
Thrmrwd	99	2 7/8	2	2 7/8	+1/16
Tolland	1132	11 1/4	11	11	—1/8
TopSrce	824	4 1/16	3 7/8	4	—1/8
TotlPet	436	10 1/4	10	10	—1/4
TownCty	347	7/8	3/4	3/4	—
TWA	2026	9 3/8	8 15/16	9	—1/16
Trinitech	163	4 1/4	4	4	—1/8
Triton	270	13/16	3/4	13/16	+1/16
TubMex	961	10 7/8	10 1/2	10 5/8	—1/4
US Alc	1350	2 7/16	2 3/8	2 3/8	—1/16
Unapix	218	4 1/4	4 1/16	4 1/16	—1/16
UniMrt	1330	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 15/16	—1 5/16
UniFlex	341	13 1/8	12 7/8	12 7/8	—1/8
Unilab	1631	7/8	13/16	13/16	—
Unimar	113	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 13/16	—1/16
UFoodA	158	1 3/4	1 5/8	1 3/4	—
USBiosci s	1197	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	—1/8
Urohlth s	270	11 7/8	11 1/2	11 5/8	—1/4
VKNJV	93	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 1/2	—1/8
Viacom	1318	35 1/8	33 7/8	33 7/8	—1 1/2
ViacB	11131	35 1/8	33 3/4	33 7/8	—1 1/2
Viac wtC	242	5/16	1/4	1/4	—1/16
Viac wtE	2282	2 5/16	2 1/8	2 1/8	—1/16
Varonic	328	1 7/16	1 3/8	1 3/8	—1/16
VoyAZ	180	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	—
VoyCO	124	12 3/8	12 1/4	12 1/4	—1/8
WRIT	244	15 1/4	15 1/8	15 1/4	—
WIRET	93	12 1/4	12 1/8	12 1/8	—1/8
WhitmE s	116	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	+1/8
WlshTc	94	1 7/8	1 3/4	1 7/8	—
WirelssT s	4904	12 1/4	11 7/8	12 1/8	+1/2
ecWizTch	443	3 7/16	3	3 3/8	—1/16
WEBAstla n	168	10 11/16	10 1/2	10 1/2	—1/16
WEBFra n	392	13 11/16	13 1/2	13 11/16	+1/16
WEB Ita n	154	14 3/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/16
WEB Jan n	813	14 7/8	14 11/16	14 3/4	+1/8
WEB Mal n	102	14 11/16	14 1/2	14 5/8	—
WEB Sing n	173	11 1/16	10 7/8	10 15/16	+1/8
WEB Swd n	200	15 5/8	15 1/2	15 5/8	—1/16
XCL Ltd	7283	1/4	7/32	1/4	—
Zanart	135	11	10 3/4	10 3/4	—

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	6045.03	6044.79	5970.49	6004.78	—5.22
Trans	2066.75	2112.13	2058.05	2105.28	+47.23
Util	222.12	223.10	220.44	221.70	+0.14
Comp	1891.42	1899.39	1882.02	1892.91	+10.89

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	837.79	826.18	830.60	—1.30
Transp.	519.29	508.42	517.07	+8.65
Utilities	193.58	191.87	192.86	+0.51
Finance	74.74	73.99	74.21	—0.27
SP 500	708.07	699.07	702.57	—0.97
SP 100	686.65	676.66	680.41	—0.40

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	373.94	372.11	373.40	—0.43
Industrials	478.78	473.93	475.62	—0.63
Transp.	333.71	327.59	332.03	+3.44
Utility	248.82	245.51	246.53	—1.39
Finance	324.42	321.92	322.68	—0.85

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	1268.46	1253.94	1258.31	+1.95
Industrials	1121.87	1110.56	1113.61	—1.08
Banks	1175.74	1171.85	1174.15	—1.02
Insurance	1363.00	1357.06	1360.43	+4.35
Finance	1468.86	1464.64	1466.77	+0.75
Transp.	846.02	840.17	844.09	+4.56

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
579.90	574.87	575.65	—3.68

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	102.55	+0.07
10 Utilities	99.36	—0.10
10 Industrials	105.74	+0.25

Most Actives

NYSE

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BayNtwk s	118504	22 1/8	20 1/4	20 3/8	—3 3/8
AmerOn s	66606	25 5/8	22 7/8	25 3/4	+3
MicrnT	59967	33 1/8	30 3/8	30 7/8	—2 1/8
Chrysler s	55982	34	32 7/8	33 3/4	+1/4
PepsiCo s	57802	29 3/8	28 7/8	28 7/8	—1/8
Compaq	52603	75 5/8	73	75 1/4	—2 3/8
Conrail	51657	88	83 3/4	85 1/4	—14 1/4
CocaCl s	49765	49 1/4	47 3/8	48 1/4	—1/8
Motorola	49196	49 5/8	47 1/4	47 7/8	—1 1/8
AT&T s	47176	39 1/2	38 3/4	39 3/8	—1/8
LSI Log	43479	28 1/4	25 1/4	25 7/8	—1 1/2
Lucent n	39007	48 1/8	46 1/2	47 3/8	—1/8
FresenMn	38454	27 7/8	26 1/4	26 3/8	—1/4
ChaseM	37222	83	81 1/2	82 5/8	+1/8
ArchDan	35474	22 1/8	21 1/2	21 5/8	—1/8

Nasdaq

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	199829	114 1/4	109 15/16	111 1/8	+3 1/2
US Robt s	100249	79	71 1/4	78	+8 7/8
ChipsTc	78662	20 3/8	17 1/4	19 3/4	+4 7/8
SunMic s	77297	70 1/8	68	70	+1 1/4
VLSI	71123	18 1/2	17	18 3/8	+2 1/8
Cisco s	68518	66 1/4	65 1/4	65 7/8	+1/8
Intel wt	64278	75 3/8	70 7/8	72	+3
Iomega s	51465	24 3/8	23 1/8	24 1/16	+5/16
Atmel	49256	33	30 3/8	30 3/4	—1 1/2
DellCpt s	47248	88 1/8	85 7/8	88 1/4	+3 1/2
Medaph	47077	18 1/2	16 5/8	17 1/2	—3/4
ApldMat	44442	30 1/8	28 3/4	29 1/4	—1/8
Amgen	42637	63 1/2	59 3/4	59 7/8	—3 1/8
Microsoft	38075	139 1/4	137 1/8	138 3/8	+2 1/4
WorldCm s	37960	22 1/4	22	22 1/2	—1/8

AMEX

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ChevSoft	11970	30 9/16	30 1/4	30 1/4	—
ViacB	11131	35 1/8	33 3/4	33 7/8	—1 1/2
SPDR	7550	71 1/8	69 15/16	70 1/8	—1/32
XCL Ltd	7283	1/4	7/32	1/4	—
DI Ind	6613	2	1 15/16	2	+1/16
IvaxCp	5393	15 1/8	15	15 1/8	—
WirelssT s	4904	12 1/4	11 7/8	12 1/8	+1/2
EchoBay	4746	8 13/16	8 5/8	8 3/4	—1/16
GovtCn	4406	8 7/8	8 5/8	8 3/4	—
FAusPr	4290	8 11/16	8 5/8	8 5/8	—

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1091	1203
Declined	1312	1092
Unchanged	848	945
Total issues	3251	3240
New Highs	191	156
New Lows	38	22

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1762	1903
Declined	2142	1820
Unchanged	1753	1934
Total issues	5657	5657
New Highs	209	172
New Lows	102	77

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	238	225
Declined	301	270
Unchanged	215	210
Total issues	754	705
New Highs	22	17
New Lows	9	8

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	458.88	391.08
Amex	17.44	15.45
Nasdaq	541.19	438.41

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
STOCK SPLIT				
Whitman Hart 2 for 1 split.				
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
MBNA 3 for 2 split.				
INCREASED				
Apogee Enterprise	Q	.09	10-29	11-14
Thomson Corp	Q	.145	11-19	12-16
INITIAL				
New Iberia Bncp n	-	.09	10-25	11-4
REGULAR				
AAR Corp	Q	.12	10-28	12-4
Birmingham Steel	Q	.10	10-25	11-6
Citicorp	Q	.45	10-31	11-19
Emerald Isle	Q	.07	10-22	11-1
Fedl Ntl Mtg	Q	.19	10-31	11-25
Fst Austral Prmin	M	.07	10-31	11-15
Fst Commnwlth	M	.0825	10-31	11-15
Glastonbury Bk	-	.07	10-25	11-15
Honeywell Inc	Q	.27	11-29	12-16
JSB Fincl	Q	.30	11-6	11-20
Liberty Term 99	M	.037	10-24	11-1
Lincoln Ntl Inco	Q	.28	10-22	10-31
MBNA	Q	.16	12-2	1-1
Oil-Dri Corp	Q	.08	11-15	12-16
Oil-dry Corp B.	Q	.06	11-15	12-16
Polaris Indus	Q	.15	11-1	11-15
Ryan Beck	Q	.05	10-28	11-4
SantaFePac Pipe	Q	.75	10-31	11-14
Simon DeBartolo	Q	.4925	11-8	11-22
Weyerhaeuser Co	Q	.40	11-1	12-2
Xerox Corp	Q	.29	12-6	1-1

a-annual; b-approximate amount per share/ADR; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cc - PE exceeds 99.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
dd - loss in the last 12 months.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
f - annual rate, increased on last declaration.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
m - annual rate, reduced on last declaration.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
p - initial dividend, annual rate unknown.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
q - closed-end mutual fund.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y- ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Oct. 15, 1996

Grains

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	2.88 1/2	2.84 3/4	2.86 1/2		159,301
Mar 97	2.94 1/2	2.91 1/2	2.93 1/2	+0.00 1/2	78,258
May 97	3.00	2.97	2.99 1/4	+0.00 3/4	35,223
Jul 97	3.03 1/4	3.00	3.00 3/4	—0.01 1/4	28,389
Sep 97	2.89	2.87 1/4	2.88	—0.00 1/2	3,017
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 51,756					
Mon's open int 324,466 off 2386					
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton					
Oct 96	236.40	233.20	235.30	+0.30	3,307
Dec 96	231.30	228.70	230.10	+0.60	44,106
Jan 97	229.00	226.20	227.10	+0.10	10,335
Mar 97	226.00	223.70	224.60	+0.20	14,678
May 97	223.80	222.00	222.90	+1.30	8,568
Jul 97	223.50	221.59	222.50	+1.20	4,830
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 29,832					
Mon's open int 87,271 off 2853					
SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct 96	22.75	22.56	22.75	+0.13	1,009
Dec 96	23.14	22.86	23.09	+0.14	58,574
Jan 97	23.39	23.15	23.36	+0.09	16,151
Mar 97	23.80	23.53	23.71	+0.05	16,576
May 97	24.18	23.85	24.00	+0.04	8,765
Jul 97	24.40	24.20	24.30	+0.05	3,166
Est. sales 6,727 Mon's. sales 27,477					
Mon's open int 99,384 off 48					
SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Nov 96	6.95	6.89 1/4	6.92 1/2	+0.04	84,164
Jan 97	7.01	6.94 1/4	6.98 1/2	+0.04 1/4	26,912
Mar 97	7.08 1/2	7.01 1/4	7.05 1/4	+0.04 1/4	25,075
May 97	7.10 1/2	7.06	7.08 1/4	+0.03 3/4	14,604
Jul 97	7.13	7.08	7.10 1/4	+0.03	13,107
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 77,206					
Mon's open int 181,657 off 1900					
WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel					
Dec 96	4.33	4.21	4.21 3/4	—0.07 3/4	42,154
Mar 97	4.19	4.10	4.10 1/2	—0.04 1/2	15,358
May 97	3.99 1/2	3.92	3.92	—0.04 1/2	1,745
Jul 97	3.80	3.72 1/2	3.73 1/4	—0.04 1/2	8,464
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,201					
Mon's open int 68,158 up 292					

Livestock

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	70.90	70.27	70.37	—0.28	18,724
Dec 96	65.10	64.50	64.70	+0.08	37,777
Feb 97	63.30	62.95	63.02	+0.02	18,724
Apr 97	65.22	65.00	65.07		9,973
Jun 97	63.22	62.85	63.02	+0.12	4,744
Aug 97	63.00	62.60	62.65		4,831
Est. sales 18,014 Mon's. sales 14,089					
Mon's open int 89,132 up 462					
FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	62.90	62.47	62.50	—0.15	3,925
Nov 96	62.90	62.52	62.57	+0.07	3,404
Jan 97	63.85	63.35	63.45	—0.05	2,945
Mar 97	63.85	63.40	63.45		1,536
Apr 97	64.40	63.75	64.05	—0.10	997
May 97	64.75	64.10	64.30	+0.23	1,295
Est. sales 3,318 Mon's. sales 3,413					
Mon's open int 14,622 off 183					
HOGS-Live(2/97 Lean) (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	56.80	55.20	56.65	+0.03	2,920
Dec 96	55.00	54.25	54.95	+0.70	16,802
Feb 97	75.50	74.80	75.27	+0.27	7,272
Apr 97	71.82	71.10	71.55	+0.03	3,318
Jun 97	76.00	75.20	75.97	+0.17	3,176
Jul 97	73.47	72.70	73.47	+0.17	778
Est. sales 10,039 Mon's. sales 10,908					
Mon's open int 35,150 off 940					
PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.-cents per lb.					
Feb 97	72.50	69.50	71.40	—0.48	5,402
Mar 97	72.80	69.40	71.27	—0.73	875
May 97	73.80	71.10	73.50	—0.40	299
Jul 97	74.90	71.47	73.80	—0.47	137
Aug 97			74.40		28
Est. sales 3,239 Mon's. sales 3,034					
Mon's open int 6,741 off 37					

Food

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton					
Dec 96	1400	1374	1396	+17	27,384
Mar 97	1428	1405	1426	+15	21,506
May 97	1443	1424	1441	+16	8,862
Jul 97	1455	1442	1455	+14	6,347
Sep 97	1470	1458	1470	+12	5,493
Est. sales 5,633 Mon's. sales 4,153					
Mon's open int 79,610 off 1150					
COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	115.30	113.80	114.20	—0.90	15,632
Mar 97	105.90	104.30	105.20	—0.95	7,445
May 97	105.00	104.00	104.50	—0.60	2,589
Jul 97	104.50	104.30	104.25	—0.70	810
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 8,916					
Mon's open int 27,157 up 512					
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Mar 97	11.05	10.71	10.73	—0.13	83,765
May 97	10.92	10.71	10.72	—0.09	27,270
Jul 97	10.88	10.62	10.62	—0.09	17,578
Oct 97	10.77	10.60	10.62	—0.07	10,637
Est. sales 25,446 Mon's. sales 10,714					
Mon's open int 143,341 up 755					
ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Nov 96	114.50	111.95	114.80	+2.85	6,345
Jan 97	105.80	104.00	105.60	+1.60	6,548
Mar 97	106.80	106.00	107.35	+1.35	2,990
May 97	109.20	107.75	109.20	+1.50	677
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 612					
Mon's open int 17,412 off 194					

Metals

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	381.10	381.10	381.10	—0.40	26
Nov 96			381.90	—0.40	
Dec 96	383.80	383.00	383.30	—0.50	111,819
Feb 97	385.90	385.20	385.50	—0.50	14,126
Apr 97	388.00	387.30	387.70	—0.50	10,850
Jun 97	390.20	390.00	390.10	—0.50	11,053
Aug 97			392.60	—0.50	4,036
Oct 97			395.10	—0.50	1,048
Est. sales 8,000 Mon's. sales 7,199					
Mon's open int 196,884 up 2071					
HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Oct 96	93.60	91.50	91.90	+0.40	3,582
Nov 96	92.55	91.20	91.30	+0.60	2,159
Dec 96	92.20	90.00	90.60	+0.50	24,173
Jan 97	91.40	90.80	90.15	+0.45	1,346
Feb 97	89.35	89.35	89.80	+0.50	936
Mar 97	90.50	88.90	89.10	+0.30	9,989
Apr 97			88.55	+0.30	533
May 97	89.50	88.75	88.30	+0.30	3,080
Jun 97			88.00	+0.20	717
Est. sales 9,500 Mon's. sales 8,217					
Mon's open int 57,672 up 258					
SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.					
Oct 96			500.9	+1.2	1
Nov 96			501.9	+1.0	
Dec 96	506.5	500.5	504.5	+1.0	65,206
Jan 97			506.6	+0.9	26
Mar 97	512.5	508.0	511.6	+0.9	10,238
May 97	517.0	513.5	516.3	+0.9	6,412
Jul 97			521.0	+0.9	4,992
Sep 97			525.9	+0.9	3,059
Est. sales 12,000 Mon's. sales 6,552					
Mon's open int 93,859 up 34					
PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.					
Oct 96	386.00	385.50	386.80	—1.10	34
Jan 97	389.50	388.50	388.50	—1.10	19,957
Apr 97	392.50	391.60	391.10	—1.10	7,416
Jul 97			394.10	—1.10	920
Oct 97			397.60	—1.10	
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,125					
Mon's open int 28,354 off 497					

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton

	Close		Previous	
Aluminum (High Grade)				
Spot	1324.00	1325.00	1294.00	1295.00
Forward	1356.00	1357.00	1328.00	1329.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)				
Spot	1960 1/2	1962 1/2	1944.00	1945.00
Forward	1951.00	1952.00	1937.00	1938.00
Lead				
Spot	743.00	744.00	731.00	732.00
Forward	749.00	750.00	739.00	740.00
Nickel				
Spot	6990.00	7000.00	7010.00	7020.00
Forward	7100.00	7110.00	7125.00	7130.00
Tin				
Spot	5935.00	5945.00	5940.00	5950.00
Forward	5995.00	6000.00	6000.00	6010.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)				
Spot	994.00	995.00	992 1/2	993 1/2
Forward	1020.00	1021.00	1018 1/2	1019.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.					
Dec 96	94.92	94.90	94.91	—0.01	4,082
Mar 97	94.78	94.78	94.78	—0.02	1,723
Jun 97			94.63	—0.01	1,817
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 39					
Mon's open int 6,822 off 1					
5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	106-155	106-09	106-105		137,508
Mar 97	105-305	105-305	105-305	— 085	1,612
Jun 97			105-205	— 085	
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 234					
Mon's open int 139,120 off 304					
10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec 96	108-14	108-04	108-07		271,843
Mar 97	108-02	107-29	107-31	+ 01	6,993
Jun 97			107-14	+ 01	335
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 78					
Mon's open int 279,171 off 1926					
US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)					
Dec 96	110-19	110-12	110-16	— 03	369,357
Mar 97	110-14	109-30	110-01	— 03	25,613
Jun 97			109-17	— 03	6,198
Sep 97			109-03	— 03	2,057
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,783					
Mon's open int 403,634 off 4733					
GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	99.72	99.34	99.56	+ 0.25	248,499
Mar97	98.66	98.45	98.57	+ 0.25	9,479
Est. sales: 127,887. Prev. sales: 78,676					
Prev. open int.: 258,178 off 428					
LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct					
Dec96	110-31	110-19	110-25	+ 0-11	160,415
Mar97	N.T.	N.T.	109-29	+ 0-11	
Est. sales: 44,710. Prev. sales: 22,295					
Prev. open int.: 162,543 off 748					
10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 97	126.54	126.06	126.44	+0.50	182,622
Mar 97	126.52	126.08	126.46	+0.52	34,915
Jun 97	125.26	124.98	125.36	+0.52	4,393
Est. volume: 164,682. Open int.: 221,930 off 719.					
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	123.60	123.04	123.15	+ 0.17	81,976
Mar97	122.75	122.56	122.40	+ 0.17	1,796
Est. sales: 50,023. Prev. sales: 30,408					
Prev. open int.: 83,772 up 451					
EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.					
Nov 96	94.410	94.390	94.390		16,161
Dec 96	94.380	94.340	94.350		486,246
Jan 97	94.370	94.360	94.370		
Mar 97	94.310	94.260	94.270	—10	376,379
Jun 97	94.170	94.110	94.130		277,926
Mar 00	93.190	93.140	93.150		39,647
Jun 00	93.120	93.070	93.080		34,716
Sep 00	93.060	93.020	93.030		28,360
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 75,640					
Mon's open int 2,382,765 off 7073					
BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound					
Dec 96	1.5890	1.5788	1.5876	+78	53,791
Mar 97	1.5874	1.5800	1.5862	+78	120
Jun 97			1.5848	+78	2
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 10,142					
Mon's open int 53,913 up 3262					
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr					
Dec 96	.7420	.7406	.7409	—18	66,559
Mar 97	.7456	.7443	.7447	—18	1,946
Jun 97	.7490	.7476	.7477	—18	692
Sep 97			.7506	—18	138
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,315					
Mon's open int 69,379 off 402					
GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark					
Dec 96	.6568	.6513	.6516	—53	67,345
Mar 97	.6567	.6554	.6557	—54	1,853
Jun 97	.6602	.6602	.6598	—55	2,271
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,182					
Mon's open int 71,469 off 430					
JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen					
Dec 96	.009035	.008975	.008987	—51	72,324
Mar 97	.009106	.009092	.009103	—52	1,955
Jun 97			.009220	—53	216
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,823					
Mon's open int 74,523 off 359					
SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc					
Dec 96	.8037	.7929	.7932	—106	42,904
Mar 97	.8036	.8006	.8009	—109	1,805
Jun 97	.8122	.8090	.8088	—112	610
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,228					
Mon's open int 45,319 off 282					
3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	96.87	96.85	96.86	Unch.	216,944
Mar97	96.87	96.84	96.85	Unch.	204,918
Jun97	96.79	96.74	96.75	Unch.	162,380
Sep97	96.64	96.58	96.59	Unch.	142,159
Dec97	96.40	96.36	96.37	+ 0.02	111,285
Mar98	96.13	96.08	96.09	+ 0.02	73,372
Jun98	95.83	95.78	95.80	+ 0.04	52,518
Sep98	95.50	95.46	95.47	+ 0.05	39,380
Dec98	95.17	95.15	95.16	+ 0.05	32,047
Mar99	94.87	94.83	94.86	+ 0.06	23,248
Jun99	94.55	94.53	94.55	+ 0.06	14,945
Sep99	94.25	94.24	94.26	+ 0.07	9,757
Est. sales: 110,788. Prev. sales: 89,832					
Prev. open int.: 1,087,953 up 3,291					
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	94.00	93.98	93.99	+ 0.02	104,109
Mar97	93.85	93.82	93.85	+ 0.05	89,493
Jun97	93.64	93.61	93.62	+ 0.04	74,156
Sep97	93.42	93.37	93.40	+ 0.06	46,380
Dec97	93.23	93.19	93.21	+ 0.06	36,470
Mar98	93.09	93.05	93.07	+ 0.07	27,099
Jun98	92.98	92.95	92.97	+ 0.07	20,743
Sep98	92.90	92.87	92.89	+ 0.06	14,607
Dec98	92.82	92.80	92.82	+ 0.06	15,002
Mar99	92.73	92.72	92.73	+ 0.05	7,120
Jun99	92.65	92.64	92.65	+ 0.05	4,143
Sep99	92.57	92.56	92.57	+ 0.05	2,847
Est. sales: 49,402. Prev. sales: 32,080					
Prev. open int.: 441,494 up 284					
3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec 96	96.33	96.25	96.30	+0.06	55,895
Mar 97	96.33	96.26	96.31	+0.06	45,116
Jun 97	96.33	96.26	96.31	+0.06	26,463
Sep 97	96.30	96.22	96.27	+0.06	15,503
Dec 97	96.19	96.13	96.18	+0.07	12,551
Mar 98	96.04	95.96	96.02	+0.07	9,988
Jun 98	95.80	95.72	95.78	+0.07	7,879
Sep 98	95.53	95.50	95.51	+0.07	6,373
Dec 98	95.25	95.22	95.22	+0.06	7,137
Mar 99	94.96	94.93	94.93	+0.06	7,973
Jun 99	94.65	94.64	94.65	+0.08	2,515
Sep 99	94.40	94.37	94.37	+0.06	653
Est. volume: 61,240. Open int.: 198,246 off 8,864.					
3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct					
Dec96	92.39	92.33	92.34	— 0.02	66,344
Mar97	92.94	92.86	92.88	— 0.02	44,696
Jun97	93.24	93.17	93.20	Unch.	31,248
Sep97	93.37	93.32	93.33	Unch.	22,671
Dec97	93.37	93.33	93.33	Unch.	9,179
Mar98	93.30	93.27	93.27	— 0.01	4,430
Est. sales: 23,200. Prev. sales: 19,831					
Prev. open int.: 181,768 up 86					

Industrials

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.					
Dec 96	74.40	73.65	74.12	+0.69	26,562
Mar 97	75.50	74.90	75.17	+0.62	11,031
May 97	76.25	75.55	75.85	+0.75	6,956
Jul 97	77.00	76.30	76.35	+0.52	5,416
Oct 97	77.00	76.80	76.80	—0.10	1,184
Dec 97	76.80	76.30	76.40		4,116
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 7,558					
Mon's open int 55,466 off 1132					
HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	74.15	72.80	73.00	—1.07	38,223
Dec 96	73.75	72.55	72.60	—1.08	37,005
Jan 97	72.48	71.50	71.60	—0.73	24,448
Feb 97	69.75	69.15	69.25	—0.48	13,522
Mar 97	66.45	66.00	66.20	—0.23	8,414
Apr 97	62.60	62.40	62.60	—0.13	4,249
May 97	59.95	59.70	59.80	—0.18	2,464
Jun 97	58.20	58.00	58.20	—0.18	2,971
Sep 97	58.50	58.50	58.50	+0.22	1,998
Oct 97	58.00	58.00	58.00	—0.63	1,075
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 32,321					
Mon's open int 142,957 off 995					
LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.					
Nov 96	25.72	25.22	25.38	—0.24	50,059
Dec 96	25.31	24.90	24.99	—0.22	88,676
Jan 97	24.77	24.40	24.48	—0.18	51,398
Feb 97	24.05	23.80	23.90	—0.18	34,311
Mar 97	23.41	23.20	23.38	—0.18	20,204
Apr 97	22.85	22.65	22.65	—0.23	14,424
May 97	22.30	22.20	22.20	—0.12	18,636
Jun 97	21.86	21.78	21.80	—0.14	26,698
Jul 97	21.46	21.45	21.45	—0.16	11,830
Aug 97	21.14	21.13	21.14	—0.16	9,648
Sep 97	20.91	20.81	20.85	—0.14	17,295
Oct 97	20.59	20.59	20.59	—0.16	7,383
Dec 97	20.20	20.08	20.08	—0.23	23,150
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 89,644					
Mon's open int 423,966 up 1719					
NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu					
Nov 96	2.475	2.288	2.464	+164	27,277
Dec 96	2.650	2.470	2.634	+154	31,072
Jan 97	2.655	2.520	2.643	+120	19,579
Feb 97	2.495	2.400	2.495	+92	11,874
Mar 97	2.305	2.230	2.305	+72	7,873
Apr 97	2.110	2.080	2.100	+32	5,070
May 97	2.040	2.010	2.035	+30	4,795
Jun 97	2.000	1.990	2.000	+25	4,491
Jul 97	1.995	1.990	1.995	+22	3,878
Aug 97	1.995	1.985	1.990	+17	3,443
Sep 97	1.995	1.985	1.990	+17	4,108
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 28,784					
Mon's open int 147,191 up 1168					
UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal					
Nov 96	68.75	66.50	66.90	—0.80	23,357
Dec 96	66.90	65.70	66.00	—0.81	18,479
Jan 97	65.50	64.80	65.00	—0.56	10,725
Feb 97	64.95	64.40	64.50	—0.41	3,626
Mar 97	64.78	64.55	64.65	—0.51	1,756
Apr 97	66.65	66.55	66.65	—0.51	2,514
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,627					
Mon's open int 62,687 up 946					
GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons					
Oct 96	234.25	230.00	230.50	—3.25	27,872
Nov 96	228.25	224.50	224.75	—2.25	20,244
Dec 96	221.50	218.25	218.75	—1.00	15,778
Jan 97	212.00	209.50	210.00	—0.50	4,130
Feb 97	202.00	200.00	200.50	—0.50	4,882
Mar 97	192.75	190.75	191.00	—0.75	4,288
Apl 97	187.50	185.75	185.75	—0.75	1,080
May 97	182.00	180.50	181.25	—0.75	7,152
Jun 97	N.T.	N.T.	179.25	—0.50	237
Jul 97	N.T.	N.T.	178.75	—0.50	479
Aug 97	N.T.	N.T.	178.75	—0.50	235
Est. sales:17,286. Open int.: 87,453 up 913					
BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels					
Nov 96	25.06	24.61	24.73	—0.13	22,620
Dec 96	24.60	24.10	24.11	—0.27	72,207
Jan 97	23.87	23.51	23.51	—0.19	30,019
Feb 97	23.07	22.73	22.76	—0.17	19,982
Mar 97	22.28	22.02	22.02	—0.15	26,788
Apr 97	21.62	21.38	21.36	—0.17	3,770
May 97	21.05	20.83	20.81	—0.17	7,437
June 97	20.60	20.40	20.36	—0.17	4,999
July 97	20.24	20.14	20.00	—0.17	3,195
Aug 97	19.85	19.85	19.63	—0.23	973
Oct 97	19.50	19.47	19.43	—0.17	3,495
Est. sales: 40,858. Open int.: 198,387 up 2,238					

Stock Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Chge	Opint
S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index					
Dec 96	712.50	702.80	706.95	—0.55	181,228
Mar 97	718.85	709.40	712.85	—1.00	4,627
Jun 97	725.05	716.28	724.25	+4.20	2,259
Sep 97	731.55	722.80	731.00	+4.45	422
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 37,334					
Mon's open int 188,567 up 836					
FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point					
Dec96	4102.0	4076.0	4078.0	+ 5.0	61,808
Mar97	N.T	N.T	4090.0	+ 5.0	394
Jun97	N.T	N.T	4102.0	+ 5.8	326
Est. sales: 13,644. Prev. sales: 6,931					
Prev. open int.: 62,528 off 1,143					
CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point					
Oct 96	2178.0	2157.0	2172.0	+23.00	26,832
Nov 96	2181.0	2163.0	2177.0	+23.00	9,442
Dec 96	2186.5	2167.5	2182.0	+23.00	17,842
Mar 97	2200.0	2194.5	2199.5	+23.00	5,066
Sep 97	2182.0	2182.0	2177.0	+23.00	5,625
Mar 98	2215.5	2210.0	2214.5	+23.00	3,195
Sep 98	0.00	0.00	21.50	+23.00	460
Est. volume: 15,500. Open int.: 67,662 off 127.					

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	N.A.	1,407.30
Reuters	1,875.50	1,876.70
D.J. Futures	148.16	148.10
CRB	246.24	245.50

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EUROPE

Sandoz to Acquire Generic-Drugs Unit Of Germany's Gehe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BASEL, Switzerland — Sandoz AG said Tuesday it would buy a generic-drugs unit of Gehe AG of Germany for 640 million Deutsche marks ($418 million) as it prepared to merge with Ciba-Geigy AG of Switzerland to form Novartis AG.

The acquisition of Gehe's Azupharma unit would add 222 million DM to Novartis's generic-drug sales, bringing them to about $1.1 billion and making Novartis the world's biggest generic-drug company, surpassing Ivax Corp. of the United States.

Sandoz's announcement came after Gehe confirmed its plan to sell all its remaining drug production units for a total of 1.2 billion DM.

Gehe said it would sell its Paris-based unit GNR-pharma to a BASF AG unit, Knoll AG. The company said two other units, Aliud Pharma GmbH and Arzneimittelgesellschaft mbH, would also be sold, but it declined to disclose the buyers or prices, saying formalities had not yet been completed.

The step, part of a broad consolidation in the pharmaceutical industry, moves Gehe closer to its goal of being among the top companies in the world in each of its three core businesses: health-equipment sales, shipments of drugs and wholesale drug sales.

Analysts hailed Sandoz's German purchase as a "smart move" and said the European generic drug industry could grow 75 percent over the next 10 years to show sales of more than $14 billion annually.

"The acquisition certainly makes sense," said Lorenz Reinhard, analyst at Bank Julius Baer & Co. "The generic market's growing, and by buying generics makers, companies like Sandoz can prolong the life cycle of their products."

Sandoz said the Azupharma transaction would not be its last purchase in the area of generic drugs. "We intend to expand our position as a leading player in generics," said Daniel Vasella, who has been designated as Novartis's chief executive. "The firm foothold we have in this market will be strengthened further by Azupharma."

Sandoz, which announced this year that it would merge with its rival Ciba-Geigy to create Novartis, said the latest acquisition would make Novartis the world's largest generic-drug company.

Novartis will focus on health care and agriculture and will have sales of about $22 billion. Sandoz and Ciba have said they expect U.S. antitrust approval of the merger before this winter.

Mr. Vasella said the acquisition would further strengthen the company's position in the generic-drug market, where demand is growing at about 11 percent a year.

The move also gives Sandoz an important position in Germany, which is Europe's biggest market for generic drugs and the second largest in the world but where Sandoz currently has no market presence.

In addition, it will give Novartis a broader "strategic platform" from which to launch generic pharmaceuticals, the company said.

Sandoz said 80 percent of Azupharma's sales came from branded generics for use in areas such as cardiovascular and respiratory treatments. *(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters)*

Good Times for Irish Times

Paper Sails Through Growing Competition

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The Irish Times, Ireland's most prestigious, influential and liberal newspaper, is churning forward in the troubled waters of this highly competitive media market. Its circulation is reaching record highs, and its ability to influence and infuriate politicians continues to grow.

"The Times is like a stately old cruise ship," said Conor Brady, editor of the 137-year-old broadsheet. "It moves steadily and slowly through the water. But below decks there's a hell of a lot of work going on, and turning it in different directions is very difficult."

When Mr. Brady took over the paper in 1986, its circulation was 84,000; it is now 102,000 for the six-day-a-week morning paper with no Sunday edition.

To attract readers, the paper has introduced color and highlighted its coverage of education, real estate and sports. It has also established a site on the World Wide Web.

But there are worries. There is the annoyance of trailing The Irish Independent, which has less political influence but a daily circulation of 147,000.

More worrisome, though, is the recent influx of British newspapers printing Irish editions. The daily circulation of British papers here has increased 25 percent since 1990.

The British drain on Irish advertising revenue is real, Mr. Brady said, though he did not quantify it.

What worries him more is that some London papers — possibly Rupert Murdoch's Sunday Times — would compete with the Times for influence, especially among public figures and government policymakers.

"The nature of newspapers is changing," Mr. Brady said. "We used to be taught about the who, what, where, when, why and how. Now we're increasingly on the why and the how, analysis and opinion."

The paper's editorial policy is liberal on issues such as divorce and contraception and often critical of the Catholic Church. In politics, it tends to be critical of the country's largest party, Fianna Fail, which is generally conservative on social issues.

> **'The Times is like a stately old cruise ship. It moves steadily and slowly through the water.'**

Mr. Brady, 47, a former foreign correspondent for the paper and the first Roman Catholic to be its editor, said the paper had a large number of Protestant reporters born in Northern Ireland, but he said this did not color its coverage.

The late Brian Lenihan, a former deputy prime minister and Fianna Fail's presidential candidate in 1990, once called The Irish Times "the paper of the chattering classes."

Mr. Brady said the Times had cost Mr. Lenihan the presidency that year with its disclosures that the candidate had altered his account of a controversial political maneuver.

In 1993, Mr. Brady said, the paper earned about $1.5 million and spent all of it defending itself in libel cases and paying libel judgments.

The paper settled a suit that year brought by then-Prime Minister Albert Reynolds for about $75,000, who argued he had been defamed by an erroneous report that his company had received European Community funds.

But there are no stockholders to complain; the paper is run by a not-for-profit trust. It has a staff of 200, with 80 writers and with bureaus in Washington, London, Moscow, Beijing and Brussels. Seasoned reporters earn about $45,000 a year, double the average industrial wage in the country.

In contrast to their counterparts in Britain, where new technologies led to extensive layoffs of craft workers in the 1980s, Irish newspapers retained many workers when they upgraded their technology, so they have relatively high labor costs.

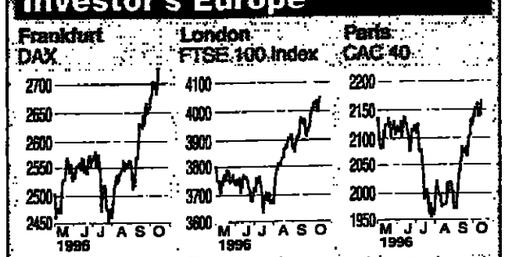
But the influx of the British papers, particularly The Times and The Sunday Times, troubles Irish papers. British papers account for control 29 percent of daily newspaper circulation in Ireland and 38 percent on Sunday.

Mr. Brady said it was unique in Europe for one country's press to challenge that of a neighbor.

The British papers sell below cost, for about 50 cents a copy, while The Irish Times costs about $1.35, including a tax of 12.5 percent. The Irish Times, with other papers, is urging the government to reduce the tax and to prohibit foreign papers from selling below cost, he said, but they have little hope of action by Parliament.

"There is a lack of sympathy," he said. "They feel we give them a very hard time."

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	582.45	588.91	+0.60
Brussels	Stock Exchange	9,889.60	9,822.26	+0.69
Frankfurt	DAX	2,726.45	2,693.88	+1.28
Copenhagen	Stock Market	452.42	448.04	+0.98
Helsinki	HEX General	2,223.99	2,189.95	+1.55
Oslo	OBX	491.35	486.44	+1.11
London	FTSE 100	4,050.60	4,038.70	+0.30
Madrid	Stock Exchange	377.52	372.69	+1.30
Milan	MIBTEL	9,938.00	9,802.00	+1.39
Paris	CAC 40	2,168.28	2,143.62	+1.15
Stockholm	SX 16	2,252.82	2,220.72	+1.45
Vienna	ATX	1,082.05	1,081.81	+0.02
Zurich	SPI	2,446.25	2,440.88	+0.22

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- **United News & Media PLC** plans to buy the British conference organizer **Blenheim Group PLC** for £592.5 million ($936.9 million), or 500 pence a share. The Dutch publisher **VNU NV**, which last week bought almost 15 percent of the company, said it would not make a counteroffer.
- **Traub AG** is filing for protection from creditors; news reports said the German machine-tool maker owed its creditor banks around 300 million Deutsche marks ($189.7 million).
- **Spain's** economy should grow 2.2 percent or 2.3 percent this year and 2.9 percent or 3.0 percent in 1997, the governor of the Bank of Spain, Luis Angel Rojo, said.
- **Roche Holding AG's** nine-month sales rose 10 percent, to 11.73 billion Swiss francs ($9.36 billion), as pharmaceutical sales growth exceeded the industry average.
- **Vauxhall Motors Ltd.**, a British unit of **General Motors Corp.**, plans to invest £300 million ($474.2 million) to upgrade its Astra light-van assembly plant at Ellesmere Port, England.
- **Terra Mining AB**, a Swedish gold-mining company, said it was holding merger talks with another mining company, which it declined to identify. *AFP, AFX, AP, Bloomberg*

Inchcape Sells Insurer In Bid to Reduce Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Inchcape PLC said Tuesday it had sold Bain Hogg Group PLC, its insurance brokerage arm, to the American insurance giant Aon Corp., completing a plan designed to clear away hundreds of millions of pounds in debt and refocus the struggling trading concern on its core distribution businesses.

Aon, the second-biggest insurance broker in the world, will pay £160 million ($252.9 million) for Bain Hogg, which has a significant share of the hard- pressed British retail insurance market where premiums have been falling and growth is elusive.

"For some months now we have believed that demerger was the most likely route for the divestment of Bain Hogg," Inchcape's chairman, Sir Colin Marshall, said. "However, having secured a price significantly above the value we expect the market to place on the company if demerged, I am convinced that today's disposal to Aon represents the best value for our shareholders." *(Reuters, AFX)*

Philips Chief Shakes Up Headquarters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips Electronics NV's new president, Cor Boonstra, announced a management shakeup Tuesday as he moved to steer the company back to higher profit.

Two weeks after taking over as chief executive of the consumer-electronics company, Mr. Boonstra followed up Monday's second-half profit warning with a plan to reorganize Philips's 800-person headquarters staff and eliminate an unspecified number of jobs.

Like its competitors, Philips has been struggling with weak sales, especially in Europe, and stiff competition from low-cost Asian manufacturers. Its net income in the first half fell 80 percent from the like period last year, and it warned Monday that an improvement on last year's second-half earnings was "most unlikely."

Philips said Tuesday it would initiate a program to "redesign" its corporate headquarters in Eindhoven to enhance management accountability, eliminate "unnecessary coordination," improve flexibility and cut costs.

Philips also quoted remarks by Mr. Boonstra in the company magazine saying that the company needed a new management model with clearer lines of responsibility.

"The president of Philips thinks too much unnecessary work is being done," a company spokesman said, and the restructuring "is the way to do something about that."

Mr. Boonstra, 58, a former president of Sara Lee Corp., took over Oct. 1 from Jan Timmer, who retired.

The Philips spokesman said Mr. Boonstra wanted head-office workers to be as accountable as the employees on the factory floor.

"The corporate center will have to focus its responsibilities on core strategic, financial and controlling issues in future," the company said. "A reduction of jobs at the corporate center is thus unavoidable."

Philips said the reorganization would be led by its chief financial officer, Dudley Eustace, assisted by consultants from McKinsey & Co.

Philips shares closed at 61.90 guilders ($36.09), down 0.60, on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

GROUPE SEB
CALOR. ROWENTA. SEB. TEFAL

NINE-MONTH CONSOLIDATED SALES

	1996 (FRF millions)	1996/1995 (%)
France	2,010	– 1
Germany	790	– 8
Other European countries	1,760	– 1
NAFTA (USA - Canada - Mexico)	1,000	+ 5
Other countries	1,110	+ 110
Total	6,670	+ 8

MAGAZINE: *Ad Sales Lag*

Continued from Page 17

come." In addition, as magazines become increasingly specialized, enabling advertisers to target their products, general-interest publications such as The New Yorker have less immediate marketing appeal. In a culture of image and celebrity, wordy and cerebral subject matter is a tough sell.

"It's difficult for people to easily fit The New Yorker into a niche," said Lee Doyle, group media director at the ad agency Ammirati Puris Lintas. "Media buyers are either looking for huge broad reach or targeting a specific market in a specific environment, and The New Yorker is neither of those two."

The New Yorker is doing better than other literary magazines such as Harper's, whose ad pages dropped 22 percent from 1994 to 1995, and the Atlantic Monthly, whose pages fell 6 percent during that period.

But The New Yorker competes in a far larger field that includes glossy general-interest magazines such as Ms. Brown's former publication, Vanity Fair, where ad pages increased 30 percent between 1994 and 1995 and rose 3 percent for the first seven months of 1996.

In addition, some advertisers have been wary of the magazine's provocative content.

"There are some advertisers — albeit few — who are put off by the sassiness and some of the risks that Tina is taking," said Walter Staab, president of SFM Media Corp., a New York media buying and planning agency that places ads in The New Yorker for the insurer Chubb Corp. and others.

More basically, advertisers said, the magazine's financial struggles stem from a failure to effectively communicate its current message.

"We need to be reminded," said Valerie Muller, media director of DeWitt Media. "The whole idea of advertising is to have frequent and regular and recent messages in front of us. You have to be visible, tell us what you're doing. Don't assume that we know."

That is what Mr. Florio and Ms. Brown have been trying to do. Since coming to the magazine two years ago, Mr. Florio has completely revamped The New Yorker's sales pitch.

He first surveyed advertisers to get a sense of what was keeping them away. Then he did a circulation study that showed, among other things, that The New Yorker had increased its younger audience — its proportion of readers aged 18 to 44 rose to 38 percent in 1995 from just 22 percent in 1992.

The study also found that readers spent more time with the magazine than they did with other publications (an average of 117 minutes), and that 56 percent of New Yorker readers had responded in some way to at least one advertisement in the magazine.

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Christian Dior

21% increase in half year profit

At the end of June, the Christian Dior Group recorded an increase in turnover to FF. 13 945 million, slightly in excess of the FF 13 812 million announced for the first semester 1995. At unchanged currency rates, the progression would have been 4,4 %.

The share of the Group in net income from operations has increased from FF 516 million to FF 625 million, i.e. an increase of 21 % resulting mainly due to the progression in the Christian Dior Couture activity and to the reduction in financial charges.

(million FF)	1st half 1996	1st half 1995
Turnover	13 945	13 812
Income from operations	1 742	1 596
of which - share o f the Group	625	516

Christian Dior Couture has recorded an increase in turnover of 23 % up to FF 587 million ; at unchanged currency rates, the progression would have been 25 %.

The net income from operations amounts to FF 49 million, thus increasing by 36 % against 1995 which recorded a FF 36 million net income.

The increase in turnover and net income reflects the success of the new product lines.

A dividend prepayment of FF 5,80 per share will be paid on December 2, 1996.

CNP
1996 first half figures

In an economy where short term interest rates plummeted and mutual funds were heavily taxed, the first half of 1996 was marked by substantial transfers of savings to long term investments such as life insurance.
Premiums for the entire life insurance market in France are estimated at FF 276 billion for the first half of 1996.

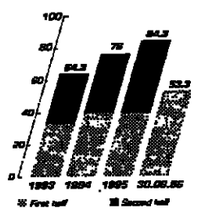
CNP reaffirms its position as the leading life insurer in France
Against this background, CNP's premiums soared to FF 53.3 billion for the first half of 1996, up 34.6% on the figures for the same period last year.
This significant growth was mainly boosted by individual insurance (43.1%) while premiums for group insurance remained stable compared to the first half of 1995.
Consolidated Group net profit rose to FF 741.3 million, up 4.3% on figures for the first half of 1995.

	1st half 1996	1st half 1995	Growth
Premiums (FF billion)	53.3	39.6	+ 34.6 %
Managed assets (FF billion)	396.2	313.2	+ 27 %
Net profit (Group share) (FF million)	741.3	710.6	+ 4.3 %

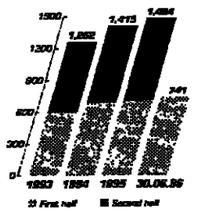
CNP sets up a new organization
CNP's performance is built on a clear strategy based on:
- specialization on a single core activity: life insurance in France and abroad,
- sturdy, lasting partnerships with major institutions,
- permanent innovation made possible by the ability to rapidly anticipate the needs of policyholders.

In order to provide its customers with optimum service, CNP has set up a new organization that is perfectly consistent with its strategy.
The creation of a special customer service division for policyholders is an illustration of this commitment.

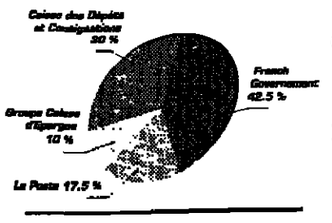
PREMIUMS (FF BILLION)



GROUP NET PROFIT (FF MILLION)



SHAREHOLDING



CNP
CNP, VIVEZ BIEN ASSURÉ

Investor information : Phone : 1 42 18 86 53 - internet http : //www.cnp.fr

NYSE

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.

The Associated Press.

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Herald International Tribune
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Continued on Page 23

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

SPONSORED PAGE

Traveling To Phuket

THE PAST DECADE HAS seen the emergence of Phuket island as Asia's premier beach destination. Crowds of Asians from all nations flock to its beaches, and 15 airlines – six of them Asian – fly directly to Phuket.

The size of Singapore – 48.7 kilometers by 21.3 kilometers – Phuket moves at a gentle pace. Its economy was originally based on tin and rubber, and the profits went to build the elegant colonial-style homes and beautiful Sino-Portuguese shophouses that line its avenues and quiet lanes. The island boomed in the 1970s, when travelers discovered its dozen soft sand beaches along the western shore. Sculpted coves, warm tropical waters and low waves offer both quiet relaxation and a multitude of water sports. The hills of Phuket, some still covered with virgin forest, provide a verdant contrast to the sea and offer their own range of activities.

Today, Phuket reigns as Asia's favorite beach resort, mainly because it has the best-developed tourism facilities in the region.

Accommodation ranges from five-star hotels to beachside bungalows, world-class restaurants to market stalls. It offers shopping, nightlife, good transportation and attractive getaways, not to mention unrivaled sports facilities.

For water enthusiasts there is sailing, windsurfing, waterskiing, parasailing and surfing. Swimmers can choose between a pool or the warm sea. Scuba diving and snorkeling are possible in the reefs around a dozen islands or in the faraway Similans, which offer some of the best wall diving in the world. Scuba courses leading to PADI Instructor level certification can be arranged on the spot.

PIX SA

On land, the options include tennis, golf (four superb courses), driving ranges, horseback riding, bungee jumping, jogging, marksmanship, bowling and snooker. Visitors are welcome at the local chapter of the Hash House Harriers running fraternity, which conducts weekly runs through the rice paddies and jungles.

Those looking for quiet communion with nature will find jungle hikes, elephant treks, mountain biking, sea canoeing and horseback riding. Even quieter are butterfly, orchid, and pearl farms.

Phuket's wealth of activities is one of the reasons that many organizations hold conventions there. Several major hotels provide halls and facilities. Other reasons are its superb dining (see below) and its vibrant nightlife, with discos and breezy outdoor bars.

When they tire of Phuket, travelers escape to nearby Phang-nga, with its mysterious limestone monoliths; the reefs and beaches of the Similans and Burma Banks; and the Phi Phi island group. They travel on junks and charter boats, or take week-long cruises. The best season is winter (November to February; 25 degrees Celsius), although the hot season (March-May; temperature about 30 degrees Celsius) is also pleasant. The sea becomes rough between June and October, when swimming is not advised. Book well in advance for Christmas, Chinese New Year and Easter.

At a Glance

While Phuket Town, in the center of the island, has its own attractions, it is regarded primarily as a provisioner for the island. It is also its hub, with paved spokes leading to the beaches, most of them along the western shore. The largest resort, Patong, is the best developed; Nai Harn is the quietest.

Getting Around

As the years pass, Phuket becomes easier to reach. Thai Airways International offers a dozen flights a day from Bangkok. The island is also served by direct flights from Hong Kong, Seoul, Taipei, Singapore and Vienna.

Most hotels provide minivans, but many visitors travel by the island's charming wooden buses that congregate at Phuket Town's central market. Others tour the island in rented jeeps or on motorbikes.

In a Word

English is generally understood by those working in tourism, but is less comprehensible to the average Thai. Other European and Asian languages are even less known. Fortunately, Thai graciousness generally overcomes communication difficulties.

Wining & Dining

One of Phuket's prime attractions is its cuisine. Fresh fish arrives daily at its ports, and vegetables are harvested every morning in truck gardens in the island's interior. The prize culinary ingredient is the gigantic Phuket Lobster, which weighs up to 3 kilograms.

As elsewhere in Thailand, Phuket's chefs are skilled in preparing traditional Thai dishes and European specialties. Add the ambience of gardens and seaside restaurants, and a meal becomes an evening's entertainment.

Phuket has also developed its own dishes, influenced by the cuisine of Malaysia, just to the south. Dishes include *khao yam* (rice with a delicious paste of fermented shrimp), *khao mok gai* (roast chicken on a bed of saffron rice), *khanom chin* (minced beef in red sauce ladled over rice noodles) and *homok khai plaa* (a fish roe mousse). Lunchtime standards include *khao moo daeng* (slices of roast pork over rice), *khao kha moo* (stewed pork and greens over rice) and *khao mun gai* (slices of chicken over rice).

A wide range of wines and alcoholic beverages complements a meal. While large restaurants add a 15 percent service charge, none is levied at street restaurants. The following restaurants offer some of the best dining on the island.

Baan Rim Pha, 100/7 Kalim Beach Road (Patong Beach). Tel.: 340-789. Good Thai food in a Thai house overlooking the sea; one of the most spectacular views on the island.

Bluefin Tavern, 117/17 Taina Road, Patak, Kata Beach. Tel.: 330- 856. American food in a relaxed setting; a favorite with resident ex-pats.

Boathouse Wine and Grill, Boathouse Inn, 2/2 Patak Road, Kata Beach. Tel.: 330-015. Generally acknowledged as the best in town, it specializes in Thai and seafood menus. Offers Thai cooking courses.

Da Maurizio, 100/9 Kalim Beach Road (northern end of Patong Beach). Tel.: 344-079. Northern Italian food at the sea's edge.

Jimmy's Lighthouse, 45/33 Chao Fa Road, Moo 9, Chalong Bay. Tel.: 381-709. (Formerly Latitude 8). Good Thai curries, a favorite among yachties with boats moored in the basin.

Ka Jok See, 26 Takuapa Road, Phuket Town. Tel.: 217-903. (Closed Mondays.) If a restaurant is frequented by droves of Thais, then it must be good. This is. Thai food in a funky Sino-Portuguese shophouse. (No name in English; it is next to "Fay Thong, hand-woven textile shop.")

Kan Eang 2, 9/3 Chao Fa Road, Chalong Bay. Tel.: 381-323. One of the islands' oldest and best restaurants. Alfresco dining with good seafood and southern dishes.

Le Cafe, 64/5 Rasda Center, Phuket Town. Serves excellent coffee and pastries, a city center oasis.

Malee's Seafood Village, Thaweewong Road (Beach Road) Patong Beach. Tel.: 341-193. Another old establishment, recently refurbished, which serves excellent seafood dishes.

Metropole Hotel, 1 Soi Surin, Montri Road, Phuket Town. Tel.: 215-050. Offers an excellent Chinese, Thai and European buffet lunch for gourmands and gourmets alike.

Otowa, 100/10 Kalim Beach Road (north end of Patong Beach). Tel.: 344-254. Japanese dishes in a seaside setting.

Phuket Fishing Lodge. Adjacent to Jimmy's at Chalong Bay. Often overlooked, but serves superb meals at modest prices.

Regatta Bar and Grill, Phuket Yacht Club, Nai Harn Beach. Tel.: 381-156. (Evenings only). A bit difficult to reach but worth the trip, this elegant French restaurant overlooks a beautiful bay. Perfect for romantic evenings. Live music.

On the Rocks, Marina Cottage, south end of Karon Beach. Tel.: 330-625. Good seafood and Thai cuisine on a rocky seashore.

Sala Loi, Rawai Beach. As homey as it comes, with basic southern Thai dishes in an open-air setting.

Toto, 121/1 Surin Beach. Tel.: 270-232. Off a deserted beach, it serves excellent Italian dishes.

Tunk Ka Cafe, Kao Rang Hill, Phuket Town. Tel.: 211-500. A cool hilltop restaurant with an excellent view of the island and good Southern Thai food.

Calling Around

Country code: 66; Phuket code: 076. • Operator assistance: 13.

• Tourist police: 219-878.

• Hospital: Phuket International Hospital, 444 Chalermprakiat Rar 9 Road, Phuket Town. 210-935.

• Airport information: 327-230/6.

• Tourism information: Tourism Authority of Thailand, 73-75 Phuket Road, Phuket Town. Tel.: 211-036.

Steve Van Beek

"BUSINESS TRAVEL WITH ITT SHERATON" *was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune.*
WRITER: *Steve Van Beek, based in Bangkok.*
PROGRAM DIRECTOR: *Bill Mahder.*

Next City

CHICAGO

An ITT Sheraton Island Paradise

A DREAM VACATION USUALLY involves visions of bright sun, white sand beaches, warm emerald-green water, coconut trees and good food. In short, paradise.

All this and more can be found at Sheraton Grande Laguna Beach, a member of The Luxury Collection, a unique assembly of 49 of the most exclusive hotels in the world recently brought together by ITT Sheraton.

The Sheraton Grande Laguna Beach, named the "Best Rest Resort in Thailand" on Condé Nast's 1996 Gold List, is part of the Laguna Phuket Development on Bang Tao Bay on the northwest coast of the island of Phuket, known as the Pearl of the Andaman Sea. In addition to soft white coral sand beaches, the Laguna Phuket Development offers guests at Sheraton Grande Laguna Beach a plethora of activities.

A world-class, 18-hole championship golf course, located on the other side of the lagoon, is accessible within minutes from the hotel by foot or golf cart. It includes challenging water and bunker hazards.

Qualified instructors are on hand at the two tennis courts to give lessons to beginners or to act as hitting partners. The spacious, state-of-the-art fitness center has a wide variety of conditioning equipment.

To top it all off, there is Asia's longest swimming pool, plus water sports facilities, including sailboats, windsurfing, surf skis, canoes and paddle boats. Use of water sports equipment is free for hotel guests.

Sheraton Grande Laguna Beach has 325 rooms, including 36 one-bedroom Lagoon Villas and 48 two-bedroom Island Villas. Each villa has a living and dining area. Both rooms and villas are decorated with indigenous art to give them a special Thai ambience, and the Grande Villas have such unusual features as outdoor bathtubs and showers, or private roof terraces. Lagoon Villas have a private dock, and a boat service is available to pick up guests for dinner and bring them back afterward.

Their choices for dining are unrivaled. Sheraton Grande Laguna Beach has no fewer than five gourmet restaurants.

Guests can sample traditional southern Thai cuisine, elegant Italian specialties, Chinese food with a special Thai twist or international dishes from both East and West, all prepared and served with Asian flair. A lounge with entertainment livens up the evenings, and, of course, the hotel has 24-hour room service.

Those who have chosen this island paradise for business meetings or conferences will find state-of-the-art facilities, including six meeting rooms, with enough space to accommodate up to 360 people. A Business Desk offers necessary services.

Nearby attractions include Phang-nga Bay, with its fantastic limestone outcroppings rising high above the water; the spectacular scenery of Phi Phi Island; and the Similans, whose colorful marine life attracts scuba divers.

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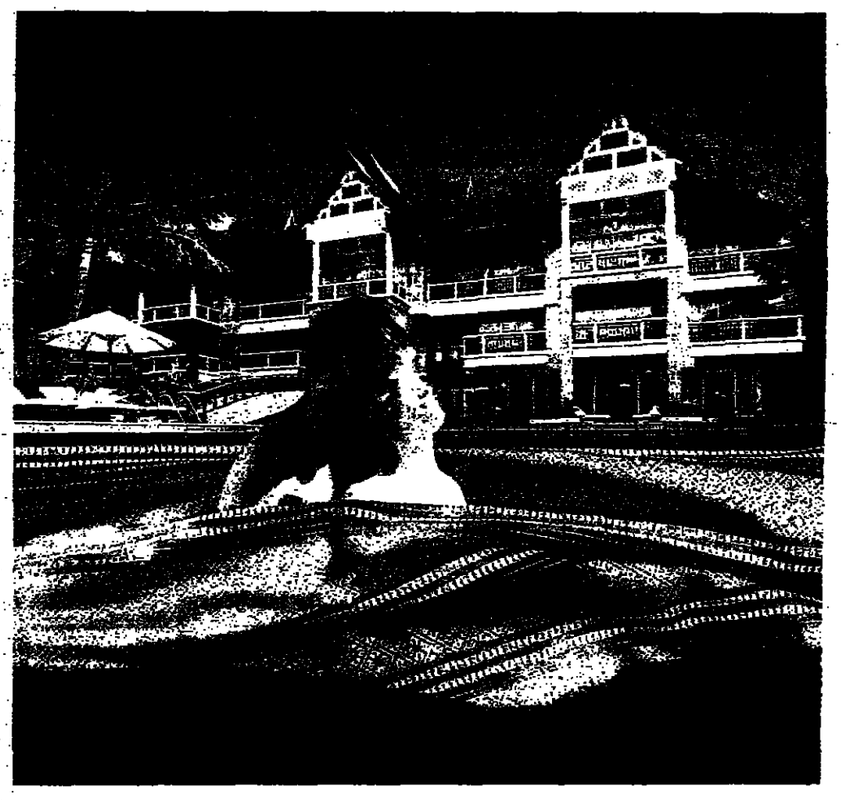

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SGL 1021

Bangkok Stocks Fall As Politics Change

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Prime Minister Banharn Silpa-Archa named a deputy central bank governor as interim finance minister Tuesday, as the stock market fell to its lowest level in more than three years in reaction to the surprise resignation of Bodi Chunnananda from that post.

Chaiyawat Wibulswasdi, who was appointed at the weekly meeting, pledged to preserve his predecessor's policies on trimming government spending, raising household savings and liberalizing the banking industry. He is only expected to hold the post until national elections Nov. 17, so he is not expected to initiate drastic policy moves.

Mr. Bodi resigned Monday, without disclosing his reasons, after a stormy four and a half months in office. He proved unable to restore confidence in the Thai economy, which is showing signs of sputtering after a decade of booming growth.

Exports are down, the current-account deficit has hit a dangerous 8.1 percent of gross domestic product, and the stock market is collapsing.

The benchmark SET index fell 12.96 points, to 905.34, its lowest since mid-1993. During Mr. Banharn's 15 months as prime minister, the SET index has plunged 28 percent and economic growth has fallen to its lowest level in a decade.

Mr. Bodi was appointed in May after Surakiart Sathirathai was fired partly because of his handling of the rescue of Bangkok Bank of Commerce PLC.

"Political games like these are why investors are losing confidence in Thailand," said Kittiyarn Mungkorndin, an analyst for Ocean Securities & Finance PLC. "Corporate earnings are bad, and bad policies aren't helping the situation."

Pushing for a cut in the national budget was one of Mr. Bodi's policies that may have led to his downfall. Despite political opposition, he had promised to trim spending by as much as 25 billion baht ($982.7 million) to counter declining tax revenues.

Mr. Banharn's government was terminally weakened by a no-confidence debate last month over persistent allegations of corruption.

Defense Minister Chavalit Yongchaiyudh, favored to win the elections, has proposed a "dream team" of technocrats to manage the economy. But analysts are divided over whether his government would be more efficient than Mr. Banharn's.

Mr. Chaiyawat said he would seek to upgrade seven of 14 limited-service offshore bank branches into full-service branches. The branches are part of the Bangkok International Banking Facility, which allows foreign banks to lend in Thailand but prohibits them from taking deposits. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

LG Confirms IBM Venture

Bloomberg Business News

SEOUL — LG Electronics Co., confirming earlier news reports, said Tuesday that it and International Business Machines Corp. would form a venture to make notebook computers in Korea.

The companies will invest about $30 million initially. The venture, the first between a Korean and a foreign computer maker, will also make servers and computer peripherals.

LG said the alliance would combine IBM's technology in notebook PCs and servers and LG's competitiveness in multimedia PCs, desktop PCs and local distribution networks.

A Phone Firm on the March

Star Telecom Links Its Plans to China's Army

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Francis Wong Yick Man, managing director of Star Telecom International Holdings Ltd., is a man with a mission — some say a mission impossible.

The paging company needs to raise $60 million to start a mobile-phone service in Hong Kong and even more to help China's military build a mobile-phone network. It also has to pay off a huge amount of debt.

Mr. Wong's job is all the more tricky, analysts say, because Star's move into Hong Kong's crowded mobile-phone business is long overdue. As locals have swapped pagers for mobile phones, Star's debt has climbed to half of its assets, and its profit has plunged.

But Star's expansion plans are tied to an unlikely ally — the People's Liberation Army.

China's army is due to announce plans to use a swathe of military radio frequencies for mobile-phone networks in a joint venture with the Ministry of Telecommunications this year. Mr. Wong says Star will play a key role in setting up the so-called Great Wall network in 20 of China's 30 provinces in exchange for a share of the revenue.

He would not provide details, saying, "PLA business is a bit sensitive, even now."

David Barden, an analyst at J.P. Morgan & Co., expressed skepticism. "The projects will cost a lot of money and take forever to unfold," he said. "Meantime, we see their paging business decline and costs rising."

A surge in Hong Kong stocks that has pushed Star's shares up 64 percent in the past six months may make Mr. Wong's job easier. If the company's shares rise enough before the end of the year, Star will be able to raise 249 million Hong Kong dollars ($32.2 million) from warrant holders who would swap their warrants for Star shares by a Dec. 31 deadline. Warrant holders have the option to buy Star shares at 3.10 dollars each, and they are not likely to convert at a much lower price. Star shares rose 17 cents Tuesday, to 3.05 dollars.

"Financing future growth will be tight," said Kelli Mauricio, analyst at Kleinwort Benson Securities Ltd. "They need those warrants."

Star's venture with the Chinese army, which evolved from helping army-backed companies set up mobile-phone networks in five cities, would be one of the first foreign-invested phone projects to allow the foreign partner a share of revenue, not just profit.

Even so, the project would stop short of a direct equity investment in the phone system, as such investments are still illegal in China. While the army may battle to get that restriction lifted on Star's behalf, analysts say, that will take time.

Star's Hong Kong mobile-phone business will also take time to turn a profit. Its P-Plus consortium won one of six new mobile-phone licenses that the Hong Kong government awarded in July.

Mr. Wong says P-Plus will need about 150,000 subscribers to break even. But Hong Kong's mobile-phone market is expected to grow by only 1.5 million users in the next five years. The four existing mobile-phone operators, who now have 1 million subscribers and networks covering the underground transport system and major buildings, will be battling fiercely with the six new entrants for those new customers.

China Trade Surplus to Exceed Forecasts

Reuters

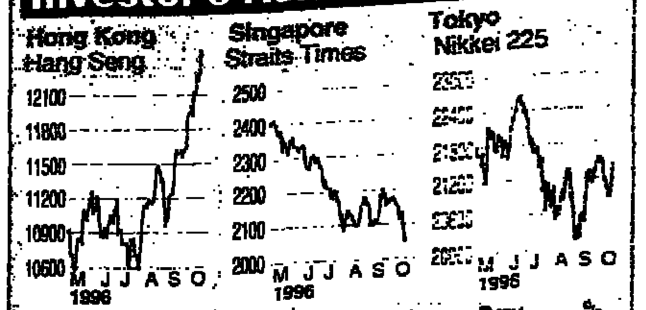
BEIJING — China will post a larger-than-expected trade surplus of $6 billion or more for 1996 as exports recover and imports grow at a modest pace, a senior Chinese economist said Tuesday.

"The trade surplus for all of 1996 could exceed $6 billion, as imports are moderating," said Zhao Jinping of the Development Research Center, a research body under the State Council. Previous forecasts called for a surplus of $4 billion.

China's trade surplus in the first nine months was $8.12 billion, aided by a solid improvement in September as exports picked up steam after a sluggish performance for most of the year. The surplus stood at $16.7 billion for all of 1995, but export growth was stalled much of this year because of lengthy delays in tax-rebate payments by a cash-strapped central government.

China has since stepped up payments, and that has been a key factor in the export revival, economists say, as that this has helped ease capital shortages for many industries.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	12,490.70	12,330.35	+1.30
Singapore	Straits Times	2,060.48	2,045.58	+0.73
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,366.20	2,363.30	+0.12
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,429.93	21,029.25	+1.91
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,156.40	1,148.85	+0.66
Bangkok	SET	905.34	918.30	-1.41
Seoul	Composite Index	828.61	842.28	-1.62
Taipei	Stock Market Index	6,616.38	6,626.41	-0.15
Manila	PSE	2,927.43	2,935.86	-0.29
Jakarta	Composite Index	568.59	570.98	-0.42
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,321.66	2,264.47	+2.53
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,118.95	3,099.34	+0.63

Source: Telekurs International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Bank of Taiwan** plans to cut its base lending rate by 0.025 percentage point to 7.050 percent Wednesday to help stimulate the island's economy, the state-owned bank said.

• **Bayer AG** will invest 12 million Deutsche marks ($7.9 million) in a new joint venture with the Syntans companies of India to make chemicals used to process leather.

• **Volkswagen AG** is holding talks with a Chinese partner to begin building its new Audi car in China with **First Auto Works Co.**, the German carmaker said.

•**News Corp.** plans to spin off its digital media unit. News Digital Systems, and sell 20 percent of it publicly, News Corp.'s chairman, Rupert Murdoch, said.

• **DirecTV International Inc.**, a unit of Hughes Electronics Corp., **Culture Convenience Club Co.**, **Matsushita Electric Industrial Co.**, **Mitsubishi Corp.**, **Mitsubishi Electric Corp.**, **Dai Nippon Printing Co.** and **Space Communications Corp.** formed a venture to provide a digital satellite broadcasting service in Japan next year.

• **Pohang Iron & Steel Co.** of South Korea launched a $2.6 billion furnace construction project to increase its steel production capacity. *Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Oct. 15
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam
EOE Index: 592.45 Previous: 588.91

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	98.30	97.30	98	96.80
Aegon	89.60	88.60	89.60	88.50
Ahold	102	100.30	101.50	100.10
Akzo Nobel	214.80	212.80	213.50	213
Bols Wess cva	30.30	29.90	30	30
CSM cva	89	88.10	88.10	87.50
Dordtsche Pet	306.80	302.30	305.60	302.40
DSM	170.80	168.70	169.80	168.10
Elsevier	29.30	28.70	28.90	28.60
Fortis Amev	53.50	52.80	53.20	52.70
G-Broc cva	52.50	51.70	52.10	51.70
Hagemeyer	137.50	136.10	136.10	137
Heineken	318.90	315.70	315.90	317
Hoogovens	65.70	65.10	65.50	65.20
Hunt Douglas	129	127.50	128	127.10
ING Group	55.90	55.50	55.70	55.30
KLM	43.50	41.90	42.60	42.20
KNP BT	40.20	39.30	40.10	39.30
KPN	61.70	61	61	61
Nedlloyd Gp	44.10	43.70	43.80	44
Nutricia	244.70	242.30	242.80	242
Oce Grinten	194.40	192.50	193.20	193.90
Pakhoed	52.10	51.50	51.50	51.80
Philips Elec	63	61.60	61.90	62.50
Polygram	90.20	89.10	89.50	89
Randstad Hdg	147.90	146	147	145.70
Robeco	134.30	134	134.30	133.10
Rodamco	47.40	47.10	47.10	47.40
Rolinco	141.60	141.60	141.60	140.90
Rorento	102.40	102.30	102.40	102.50
Royal Dutch	287	283	285.50	282.30
Stork	53.90	53	53.60	53.70
Unilever cva	270.30	268.80	269.40	268.30
VNU	32.80	30.80	32.30	31.60
Wolters Kl cva	218	215.50	215.50	215.80

Bangkok
SET Index: 905.34 Previous: 918.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	312	306	308	312
Bangkok Bk F	260	254	256	260
Krung Thai Bk	73.50	67.50	69	75
PTT Explor	346	340	340	346
Siam Cement F	880	836	880	836
Telecomasia	51.50	48.50	50.50	49.50
Thai Airways	45.75	45	45	45.50
Thai Farm Bk F	200	197	197	200
Thai Teleph	42.50	41.50	41.50	42.25
Utd Comm	220	204	218	222

To Our Readers

Stock prices from Bombay were not available Tuesday due to a problem at the source.

Brussels
Stock Exchange Index: 9800.60 Previous: 9823.26

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3710	3670	3670	3700
Barco Ind	5170	5120	5160	5110
BBL	6530	6450	6510	6460
Bekaert	24900	24250	24800	24125
CBR	2440	2410	2435	2405
CMB	2430	2370	2430	2380
Cockerill	131	129	130	131
Colruyt	13350	13200	13300	13275
Delhaize Lion	1800	1750	1800	1750
Electrabel	7290	7260	7280	7240
Electrafina	2850	2830	2830	2830
Fortis AG	4395	4365	4385	4360
GIB	1320	1310	1312	1308
GBL	3930	3885	3910	3885
Gen Banque	10950	10825	10900	10825
Glaverbel	3475	3400	3470	3415
Kredietbank	10100	10050	10075	10050
Mosane	2355	2355	2355	2355
Petrofina	9510	9410	9470	9420
Powerfin	4595	4565	4580	4570
Recticel	276	276	276	275
Royale Belge	6400	6340	6400	6370
Soc Gen Belg	2370	2355	2355	2360
Solvay	18600	18375	18500	18450
Tessenderlo	11800	11725	11800	11800
Tractebel	14775	14750	14775	14750
UCB	63600	62650	63100	62500
Union Miniere	2295	2260	2290	2270

Copenhagen
Stock Index: 452.42 Previous: 448.04

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	389	377	385	377
Danisco	349	344	347	344
Den Danske Bk	439	424.83	437	430
D/S Svendborg A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	211000
D/S 1912 A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	146500
East Asiatic Co	126.15	122	122	125
FLS Ind B	766.53	750	760	744.07
ISS Intl Svc B	161	156.80	159	158
Novo Nordisk B	991	960	980	966
Radiometer B	412	405	410	406
Sophus Ber B	713	702	712	700
Tele Danmk B	291	286	290	285
Unidanmark A	294	288	291	289

Frankfurt
DAX: 2728.45 Previous: 2693.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	1129	1120	1120	1130
Allianz Hdg	2730	2710	2730	2694
Altana	1313.50	1290	1305	1275
Bodenwerk	570	570	567	567
BASF	49.99	49.80	49.92	49.66
Bayer Hypo Bk	44.90	44.65	44.75	43.88
Bay.Vereinsbank	56	55.77	56	55.69
Bayer	58.89	58.65	58.89	58.21
Berliner Kraft	449	436	436	445
BHF Bank	39.40	38.70	38.85	38.70
BMW	905	891	904	880.50
CKAG Colonia	116	115.50	115.50	114.50
Commerzbank	34.50	34.37	34.40	34.47
Daimler Benz	86.80	85.45	86.65	83.92
Degussa	610.50	601	610.50	596.50
Deutsche Bank	71.87	71.30	71.40	71.81
Dresdner Bank	40	39.90	39.95	39.85
Heidelbg Zmt	113.70	113.50	113.70	112.80
Henkel	67.20	66.60	66.82	65.90
Hochtief	69.70	69	69.20	68.50
Hoechst	59.40	58.97	59.20	58.32
Holzmann Ph.	370	361	363	369
Karstadt	538	529	537.50	524.50
Linde	989	985	986	986
Lufthansa ord	21.55	21.40	21.48	21.30
MAN	397	393.50	396.50	391.70
Mannesmann	586.80	583	586	579.80
Metro	139.40	138.80	139.40	138.10
Muench Rueck	3470	3460	3470	3435
Preussag	378.50	374	378.50	372
PWA	230	229	230	228
RWE	61.60	61.23	61.55	60.90
SAP pfd	272	269.30	270.80	264.70
Schering	124.30	123.35	123.95	120.70
Schmalb Lub	320	308	314	303
Siemens	81.78	80.85	81.58	80.58
Suedzucker	672	670	670	667
Thyssen	283.20	282.50	282.50	281.20
Veba	83.95	83.37	83.85	82.68
VEW	524	519	522.50	512
Viag	579.30	576	577	572.50
Volkswagen	585.50	580.50	583.75	575
Wella	938	925	929	917

Helsinki
HEX General Index: 2223.99 Previous: 2189.95

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	214	212	212	212
Enso R	35	34.60	35	35
Huhtamaki IF	176	172	176	173
Kesko	74	73	74	73
Kone BF	468	462	466	460
Merita A	13.50	12.90	13.50	12.80
Metra BF	269	263	268	264
Metsa-Serla B	30	28.50	29	28.80
Nokia Prf F	211.90	206	210.50	205.50
Outokumpu A	79.90	78.60	79.50	78.30
Rautaruukki	40.50	40	40.50	40
Stockmann A	275	270	275	260
UPM-Kymme	94.80	93.50	94.10	93.50
Valmet A	74.60	74	74.40	74.10

Hong Kong
Hang Seng: 12490.70 Previous: 12330.35

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	9.60	9.40	9.60	9.45
Bk East Asia	30	29.50	29.90	29.70
Cathay Pacific	12.70	12.55	12.55	12.60
Cheung Kong	62.50	61.50	62.50	61
China Light	37.50	37.10	37.40	37.20
Chin Estates	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.35
Citic Pacific	38.50	37.30	38.30	37.40
Cons Elec Pwr	17.95	17.90	17.90	17.90
Dao Heng Bk	34	33.50	33.90	33.50
First Pacific	11.40	11.15	11.20	11.35
Great Eagle	24.75	24.15	24.65	24.30
Guangdong Inv	5.75	5.60	5.70	5.55
Guoco Group	40.60	40.10	40.40	40.40
Hang Lung	15.40	15.25	15.35	15.30
Hang Seng Bk	93.25	90.25	93	90.50
Henderson Inv	8.95	8.75	8.80	8.80
Henderson Ld	70.75	69.50	70.75	69.50
HKR Intl	9.80	9.50	9.60	9.65
HK Aircraft	19.60	19.50	19.55	19.65
HK China Gas	13.15	13	13.10	13.10
HK Electric	25.05	24.90	25	25
HK Shang Htls	14.55	14.25	14.30	14.30
HK Telecomm	14.10	13.70	14.05	13.90
Hopewell Hdgs	5.10	4.95	4.98	5.05
HSBC Hdgs	152	150	151.50	150
Hutchison Wh	54	53.25	53.75	53
Hysan Dev	25	24.50	24.80	24.45
Johnson El 500	17.60	17.50	17.50	17.50
Miramar Hotel	15.40	15.10	15.40	15.05
Natl Mutual	6.75	6.70	6.70	6.70
New World	43.10	42.50	42.80	42.80
Oriental Press	4.15	4.05	4.10	4.05
Shangri-La	10.60	10.40	10.60	10.15
SHK Props	88	86.75	88	86.50
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.45	5.35	5.40	5.30
Sino Land Co.	8.85	8.70	8.80	8.75
Sth China Post	6.35	6.30	6.35	6.25
Swire Pac A	71.75	70.75	71.75	70.75
Tsim Sha Tsui	11.35	11	11.35	11.20
TV Broadcasts	27.10	26.90	26.90	27
Wharf Hdgs	32.60	32.40	32.50	32.30
Wheelock	17.90	17.20	17.85	17.20

Jakarta
Composite Index: 568.59 Previous: 570.98

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3975	3800	3925	3925
Bank Pacific	1425	1400	1400	1425
Gudang Garm	9100	9000	9100	9100
Indah Kiat	1850	1850	1850	1850
Indocement	3800	3750	3800	3800
Indofood	5050	4950	5000	4950
Indorayon	2000	2000	2000	2025
Indosat	7250	7175	7200	7250
Kalbe Farma	3000	2925	3000	2925
Sampoerna	19300	19100	19150	19275

Johannesburg
All Market: 7073.09 Previous: 7071.53

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	296	294.75	295	294.50
AngloAm Gold	402.25	399	400.50	402
AngloAm Ind	157.50	156	156	156.75
Barlow	45.50	44.90	45	45.20
C.G. Smith	24	23.80	24	23.80
De Beers	148	146.50	147	147.25
Driefontein	55.50	54.75	55	55.50
Freegold	42	41.50	41.75	42
Fst Natl Bk	29.60	28.90	29	29
Gencor	17	16.85	17	16.95
GFSA	130.50	130	130	130.50
Iscor	3.26	3.22	3.25	3.21
Johnnies Ind	54.50	54.25	54.25	54.25
Kloof Gold	40.20	39.40	39.50	40.30
Liberty Life	136.50	135.50	136	135.25
Minorco	99.25	99	99.25	99
Nedcor	68	67.25	67.75	67.25
Rembrandt Gp	42.05	41.80	42	42
Richemont	71.75	70.75	71	70.75
Rust Platinum	72	71.50	71.50	71.75
SA Breweries	125	124.25	124.75	124.50
Sappi	40.65	40.35	40.45	40.55
Sasol	54	53.50	53.75	53.50
SBIC	190	186	186	190
Tiger Oats	66	65.50	65.50	66

Kuala Lumpur
Composite: 1156.40 Previous: 1148.85

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Genting	19.50	19	19.30	19.10
Hicom Hldgs	6.85	6.70	6.80	6.80
Mal Banking	24.80	24.60	24.80	24.70
Mal Intl Ship F	7.65	7.55	7.60	7.65
Public Bank F	4.74	4.60	4.60	4.62
Resorts World	14.40	14	14.40	14.10
Sime Darby	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.55
Telekom Mal	22.90	22.60	22.80	22.60
Tenaga	9.35	9	9.25	9.30
Utd Engineers	19.80	19.40	19.80	19.50

London
FT-SE 100: 4050.80 Previous: 4038.70

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.18	6.06	6.16	6.07
Allied Domecq	4.59	4.50	4.57	4.52
Anglian Water	5.54	5.40	5.43	5.50
Arjo Wiggins	1.65	1.63	1.64	1.64
Asda Group	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.10
Assoc Br Foods	4.21	4.19	4.20	4.19
BAA	5.06	4.98	4.99	5.02
Barclays	9.82	9.66	9.76	9.68
Bass	8.50	7.64	7.80	7.63
BAT Ind	4.99	4.46	4.48	4.48
Bank Scotland	2.82	2.72	2.74	2.80
BICC	3.01	2.96	2.99	2.99
Blue Circle	4.14	4.06	4.13	4.05
BOC Group	8.80	8.65	8.78	8.68
Boots	6.49	6.42	6.44	6.41
Rexam	3.79	3.74	3.76	3.74
BPB Ind	3.91	3.87	3.88	3.88
Brit Aerosp	11.20	10.98	11.14	10.94
Brit Airways	5.92	5.82	5.88	5.89
Brit Gas	2.40	1.84	1.89	1.85
Brit Petm	7.52	6.82	6.84	6.95
Brit Steel	2.20	1.87	1.89	1.89
Brit Telecom	3.58	3.53	3.54	3.56
BTR	3.30	2.60	2.66	2.62
Burmah Cast	11.18	11.10	11.15	11.08
Cable Wireless	4.44	4.35	4.39	4.36
Cadbury Schw	5.24	5.11	5.23	5.23
Caradon	2.63	2.56	2.60	2.55
Carlton Comm	5.22	5.03	5.12	5.05
Coats Viyella	1.63	1.57	1.59	1.60
Comml Union	6.92	6.64	6.66	6.76
Courtaulds	4.66	4.58	4.65	4.60
De La Rue	6.02	5.90	5.95	5.95
EMI Group	12.98	12.82	12.95	12.82
Eng China Cl	1.87	1.80	1.83	1.82
Enterprise Oil	5.82	5.64	5.68	5.80
Forn Colonial	1.57	1.55	1.57	1.56
Genl Accident	7.53	7.43	7.48	7.41
GEC	4.03	3.97	3.98	3.97
GKN	11.38	11.30	11.35	11.36
Glaxo	10.50	9.89	9.96	9.77
Granada Gp	8.88	8.80	8.85	8.76
Grand Met	4.87	4.84	4.86	4.85
GRE	2.77	2.66	2.67	2.74
Guinness	4.87	4.42	4.47	4.43
GUS	6.38	6.20	6.23	6.25
Hanson	0.87	0.82	0.85	0.82
Hillsdown Hdg	1.85	1.83	1.85	1.84
HSBC Hldgs	12.83	12.38	12.45	12.35
ICI	9.50	8.18	8.23	8.22
Inchcape	2.95	2.80	2.90	2.79
Kingfisher	6.64	6.56	6.56	6.57
Ladbroke	2.10	2.04	2.08	2.07
Land Sec	7.17	7.01	7.15	7.04
Laporte	7.24	7.15	7.22	7.18
Lasmo	2.22	2.15	2.17	2.21
Legal Genl Grp	3.38	3.35	3.36	3.73
Lloyds Abbey	6.90	6.42	6.42	6.44
Lloyds TSB Gp	4.52	4.05	4.07	4.16
London Elec	6.03	5.83	5.86	6
LucasVarity	2.56	2.50	2.54	2.50
Marks Spencer	5.22	5.16	5.20	5.16
MEPC	4.35	4.27	4.34	4.28
Mercury Asset	11.15	11.10	11.13	11.10
Natl Power	3.95	3.88	3.90	3.92
NatWest	7.14	7.01	7.07	7.01
Utd Utilities	5.93	5.77	5.80	5.85
Nthern Foods	2.08	2.02	2.05	2.02
P&O	6.32	6.21	6.28	6.23
Pearson	6.92	6.83	6.89	6.90
Pilkington	1.93	1.86	1.88	1.91
PowerGen	4.82	4.72	4.77	4.80
Prudential	4.85	4.77	4.83	4.77
Rank Group	4.52	4.43	4.49	4.45
Reckitt Colm	7.20	7.15	7.17	7.16
Redland	4.66	4.56	4.61	4.60
Reed Intl	12.07	11.95	12.03	12.01
Rentokil	4.31	4.19	4.28	4.20
Reuters Hdgs	7.80	7.70	7.76	7.70
RMC Group	11.80	11.65	11.78	11.75
Rolls Royce	2.55	2.51	2.54	2.52
Royal Bk Scot	5.36	5.22	5.23	5.35
RTZ reg	9.98	9.85	9.87	9.86
Royal & Sun All	4.37	4.25	4.28	4.28
Safeway	3.51	3.12	3.50	3.48
Sainsbury	3.60	3.53	3.59	3.52
Schroders	14.70	14.45	14.63	14.50
Scot Newcastle	6.45	6.40	6.41	6.43
Scot Power	3.16	3.10	3.11	3.14
Sears	0.88	0.86	0.87	0.88
Severn Trent	6.04	5.96	5.98	6
Shell Trsp reg	11.33	10.28	10.44	10.29
Siebe	9.72	9.58	9.60	9.64
Smith Nephew	2.12	2.06	2.08	2.12
Smith (WH)	4.58	4.53	4.54	4.54
SmithKline	8.03	7.89	7.94	7.81
Smiths Ind	7.96	7.90	7.92	7.88
Sthern Elec	6.24	6.12	6.14	6.22
Stand Charter	7.11	6.90	6.92	7.13
Tate & Lyle	4.98	4.90	4.97	4.78
Tesco	3.22	3.18	3.22	3.19
Thames Water	5.52	5.44	5.48	5.51
3i Group	4.94	4.90	4.92	4.93
TI Group	5.82	5.71	5.76	5.68
Tomkins	2.76	2.73	2.73	2.76
Unilever	13.72	13.58	13.61	13.64
Utd Biscuits	2.20	2.10	2.19	2.13
Uts News	6.96	6.45	6.84	6.53
Vendome uts	5.84	5.78	5.79	5.80
Vodafone	2.31	2.28	2.29	2.28
Whitbread	6.99	6.93	6.97	6.96
Williams Hdgs	3.65	3.60	3.64	3.62
Wolseley	5.05	4.98	5.02	5.03
Zeneca	16.60	15.42	16.55	16.43

Madrid
Bolsa Index: 377.52 Previous: 372.69

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	15400	14900	15390	14800
ACESA	1530	1505	1530	1505
Argentaria	5390	5310	5330	5360
BBV	5910	5860	5890	5850
Banesto	813	803	812	804
Bankinter	15430	15170	15360	15210
Bco Centro Hisp	2910	2875	2910	2890
Bco Exterior	2815	2815	2815	2815
Bco Popular	24970	24650	24930	24690
Bco Santander	6680	6610	6620	6650
CEPSA	3945	3870	3920	3940
Corp Mapfre	6280	6210	6280	6230
Dragados	1790	1755	1780	1760
Endesa	7950	7740	7950	7680
FECSA	1020	997	1005	1005
Fomento Const	10830	10750	10830	10800
Gas Natural	22440	21930	22350	21800
Hidrool Cantab	4060	4010	4010	4020
Iberdrola	1325	1290	1325	1285
Pryca	2970	2920	2960	2925
Repsol	4515	4435	4510	4420
Sevillana Elec	1185	1160	1175	1175
Tabacalera	5340	5270	5300	5350
Telefonica	2495	2455	2495	2455
Union Fenosa	836	826	835	826
Valenc Cement	1425	1400	1425	1425

Manila
PSE Index: 2927.43 Previous: 2935.86

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	20.75	20.25	20.75	20.75
Ayala Land	26.50	26	26.50	26
Manila Elec A	102	98	100	101
Metro Bank	595	585	590	590
Petron	9.20	8.90	8.90	9.10
Phil Long Dist	1505	1495	1505	1500
San Miguel A	46	45	45.50	46.50
San Miguel B	87.50	86.50	87	86.50
SM Prime Hdg	5.20	4.95	5	5.20

Mexico
Bolsa Index: 3251.17 Previous: 3287.38

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	32.50	32.00	32.30	32.50
Cemex B	31.60	31.00	31.00	31.60
Cifra C	10.52	10.42	10.44	10.54
Empresas ICA	112.80	110.50	111.00	112.80
Emp Moderna	36.70	36.00	36.40	36.70
Femsa	23.80	23.05	23.35	23.70
Gpo Carso A1	37.70	37.30	37.30	37.60
Televisa CPO	104.30	101.00	101.00	104.00
TelMex L	12.22	12.08	12.08	12.28
Tribasa	20.50	19.90	20.10	20.50

Milan
MIB Telematico: 9930.00 Previous: 9802.00

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	11350	11105	11255	11010
Bca Comm Ital	2900	2835	2875	2845
Bca Naz Agricol	665	655	665	645
Bca Naz Lavoro	11940	11800	11900	11780
Bca di Roma	1405	1362	1390	1357
Bco Ambrosiano	3190	3080	3145	3170
Benetton	17925	17465	17750	17535
Credito Italiano	1717	1691	1697	1690
ENI	7525	7415	7490	7360
Fiat	4030	3940	4010	3965
Fondiaria	5700	5550	5620	5590
Generali Assic	31750	31400	31650	31400
IFIL	3910	3820	3910	3825
Italcementi	8410	8315	8400	8400
Italgas	5770	5725	5765	5705
Mediobanca	8590	8090	8590	8120
Montedison	997	977	995	975
Olivetti	498	480	480	490
Pirelli	2860	2765	2850	2790
RAS	14855	14610	14815	14560
Rinascente	9420	9265	9420	9300
S Paolo Torino	9940	9750	9920	9750
Stonda	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	12800
Stet	5260	5220	5250	5195
Telecom Italia	3420	3325	3395	3310
Toro Assic	18700	18200	18650	18395

Montreal
Industrials Index: 2559.66 Previous: 2551.17

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	21.10	20¾	20¾	20.80
Bank Montreal	40.90	39.65	39.90	39.80
Bce Mob Com	47.45	47¼	47¼	47.15
Cdn Tire A	19.30	19	19.15	19
Cdn Util A	29.30	28.90	29.20	29
Cascades	6.35	6.30	6.35	6.30
CT Finl Svc	34	33.85	34	34
Extendicare	16.20	16	16.20	16
Gaz Metro	17.20	16½	17.10	16½
Gt-West Lifeco	40	40	40	40
Hees Intl Bcp	16¼	16.70	16¼	16.80
Hudson's Bay	21.70	21.35	21.55	21.35
Imasco	32.40	32.20	32.20	32.20
Investors Grp	23	22.60	22.90	22½
Loblaw Cos	11¼	11.45	11¼	11.45
Molson A	20.90	20.80	20.90	20¾
Natl Bk Canada	13.15	12.90	13.15	12.80
Oshawa A	18.65	18½	18.60	18.70
Pancdn Petlm	49½	49.35	49½	48.95
Power Corp	25½	25.15	25.45	25¼
Power Finl	44.85	44.80	44.80	44.95
Quebecor B	21.55	21.35	21.55	21.30
Rogers Comm B	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.30
Royal Bk Cda	42½	41.35	42.05	41.65
Sears Canada	8.05	8	8	8.10
Shell Cda A	47.45	46.90	47.45	46.35
Southam	17.45	17.40	17.40	17.20
Stelco A	6.70	6.65	6.70	6.70
Trilon Finl A	6	6	6	6

Oslo
OBX Index: 491.85 Previous: 486.44

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	134	132	134	132.50
Bergesen Dy B	145	142.50	145	144
Christiania Bk	17.50	17.20	17.50	17.20
Den norske Bk	21.60	21.40	21.60	21.30
SAS Norge ASA	70	67	69	66.50
Dyno Indust	158	154	155	155.50
Elkem	91	89.50	91	89.50
Hafslund A	51	50	50	50.50
Kvaerner	257	252	254	252
Leif Hoegh	113	112	112	112.50
Norsk Hydro	314	310	314	310.50
Norske Skog A	190	187	187.50	188
Orkla	402	395	400.50	392
Rieber B	156	154	154.50	155
Saga Petrm B	105	104.50	105	105
Schibsted	95	94.50	94.50	94.50
Storebrand	37.30	37.10	37.20	37.30

Paris
CAC-40: 2168.28 Previous: 2143.62

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	652	643	648	640
AGF	157.70	154.30	157	153.90
Air Liquide	802	794	800	789
Alcatel Alsth	457.50	442.10	444.90	455
Axa	314.80	311.50	313	310.50
Bancaire	537	526	529	522
BNP	198	196.20	198	196.70
Bouygues	515	505	507	508
Canal Plus	1250	1234	1235	1243
Carrefour	2879	2821	2847	2847
CCF	237.50	234	237.30	235
Credit Local cl	444	440.30	443	442
Credit Lyon PC	147	143.10	147	142.90
Crown Cork Seal	242.30	240.20	242.30	247.30
Danone	751	743	751	740
Elf-Aquitaine	409.60	407.20	409	404
Eridania BS	808	792	792	791
Euro Disney	10.75	10.65	10.75	10.70
Eurotunnel uts	7.90	7.65	7.80	7.85
Gen. Eaux	621	597	620	590
Havas	351	344.10	348	344.50
Lafarge Cop	310.50	303.10	310	302.10
Legrand	888	865	886	859
L'Oreal	1845	1790	1830	1780
LVMH	1159	1133	1147	1130
Lyon. Eaux	469	456.50	464.80	455.90
Michelin B	260	257.20	259	258.60
Navig Mixte	725	725	725	725
Paribas A	333	330.50	332.20	330.50
Pechiney SA	215	213.30	214.50	215
Pernod Ricard	282.90	276.90	280	275.70
Peugeot Cit	581	568	576	581
Pinault-Print	1945	1924	1935	1921
Promodes	1438	1406	1426	1404
Renault	122.50	120.50	122	121
Rh-Poulenc A	144.30	141.70	144	140.80
Roussel-Uclaf	1195	1175	1178	1180
Sanofi	462	449.40	453.10	448
Schneider	248.70	242	247.80	241.30
Ste Generale	573	565	571	565
St Gobain	703	694	703	692
St Louis	1278	1260	1265	1261
Suez	209.40	207.20	208.30	207.50
Thomson CSF	161.30	159.50	161.20	160
Total B	419.50	413.10	416.50	412.90
UAP	110	108.10	108.90	108.30
Valeo	296	290.50	296	290

São Paulo
Bovespa Index: 66878.00 Previous: 66313.29

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	9.35	9.15	9.25	9.20
Banespa Pfd	2.50	2.480	2.50	2.49
Bradesco Pfd	8.92	8.83	8.87	8.90
Brahma Pfd	639.50	633.00	634.00	638.50
Cemig Pfd	34.50	33.75	33.85	34.40
CESP Pfd	36.25	35.50	36.00	35.50
Eletrobras B	333.00	323.00	330.00	322.50
Itaubanco Pfd	446.00	443.00	443.00	446.00
Light	328.00	327.00	328.00	329.98
Paranapan Pfd	7.29	7.20	7.20	7.25
Petrobras Pfd	122.50	121.00	122.50	121.50
Sid Nacional	22.49	22.00	22.35	22.00
Souza Cruz	6.22	6.22	6.22	6.23
Telebras Pfd	81.70	80.80	81.40	81.00
Telesp Pfd	205.00	199.01	200.00	199.50
Usiminas Pfd	1.03	1.01	1.02	1.02
CVRD Pfd	20.75	20.60	20.70	20.65

Seoul
Composite Index: 828.61 Previous: 842.28

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	7200	6850	6850	7110
Hyundai Eng	29100	28200	28200	29000
Hyundai Motor	28400	27500	27700	28400
Korea El Pwr	27000	25800	25800	26700
Korea Mob Tel	544000	515000	515000	539000
LG Electronics	14600	14100	14100	14400
Pohang Iron St	44500	43000	43500	43800
Samsung Elec	69400	66600	66600	69500
Samsung Hvy	11000	10500	10500	10900
Yukong	22400	22000	22400	22100

Singapore
Straits Times: 2060.48 Previous: 2045.58

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	10.40	10.30	10.30	10.30
City Devlts	10.70	10.40	10.50	10.40
Cycle Carriage	14.60	14.40	14.40	14.30
Dairy Farm Intl *	0.59	0.57	0.58	0.59
DBS	8.85	8.75	8.80	8.80
DBS Land	4.48	4.40	4.42	4.40
Fraser & Neave	14	13.70	13.80	13.90
HK Land *	2.20	2.15	2.18	2.19
Hong Leong Fin	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38
Jard Mathesn *	5.80	5.70	5.80	5.85
Jard Strategic *	3.26	3.22	3.22	3.24
Keppel	10.30	10.10	10.20	10.20
Natsteel	2.38	2.33	2.33	2.34
Neptune Orient	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.17
OCBC foreign	15.80	15.60	15.70	15.70
OSea Union Bk	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.35
Sembawang	6.50	6.35	6.40	6.40
Sing Airlines F	13.60	13.40	13.50	13.40
Sing Petm	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.08
Sing Press F	23.70	23	23.60	23
ST Auto F	2.96	2.94	2.96	2.99
ST Ship	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.97
Sing Telecomm	3.14	3.06	3.12	3.04
Straits Steam	4.14	4.08	4.12	4.06
Utd Industrial	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.18
Utd OSea Bk F	13.20	13	13	13.10
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.24	3.20	3.22	3.18

*: in U.S. dollars.

Stockholm
SX 16 Index: 2252.82 Previous: 2228.72

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	107	105	107	104.50
ABB AF	749	738	747	738
AssiDoman F	169	167.50	168	168.50
Astra AF	303.50	299.50	302.50	296.50
Atlas Copco AF	143.50	142	142.50	143
Avesta F	69.50	68	69.50	68
Electrolux BF	380	376	378	375
Ericsson BF	179.50	174.50	177.50	173
Hennes BF	940	888	890	940
Incentive AF	387	378	385	378
Investor BF	272.50	268	271.50	267.50
Kinnevik BF	187	185	185.50	185
MoDo BF	183	182	182	182.50
Sandvik BF	160	158.50	159	159
SCA BF	136.50	134.50	136	136
S-E Banken AF	58	57	57.50	57
Skandia Fors F	196	190	192	194
Skanska BF	295	289.50	291	294
SKF BF	164.50	162.50	164	163
SSAB BF	99.50	97.50	98	97.50
Stora AF	89	87.50	88.50	88
Sv Handles AF	163	162	163	162.50
Svdkraft AF	158	154	158	152.50
Trelleborg BF	89.50	88.50	89	89
Volvo BF	140	137	139	139.50

Sydney
All Ordinaries: 2366.20 Previous: 2363.30

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	7.99	7.84	7.87	7.90
ANZ Bkng	7.49	7.38	7.46	7.34
BHP	17.15	16.90	17	16.84
Boral	3.25	3.18	3.22	3.25
Brambles Ind.	21.70	21.40	21.44	21.44
Burns Philp	2.06	2.03	2.05	2.05
CBA	11.72	11.59	11.67	11.65
CC Amatil	17.99	17.50	17.68	17.93
Coles Myer	4.68	4.57	4.63	4.73
Comalco	6.75	6.67	6.70	6.75
CRA Ltd	20.10	19.65	19.68	19.72
CSR	4.53	4.42	4.42	4.53
Fosters Brew	2.37	2.33	2.36	2.33
GIO Australia	3.22	3.15	3.21	3.14
Goodman Fld	1.53	1.49	1.51	1.48
ICI Australia	13.35	13.05	13.10	13.05
John Fairfax	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.77
Lend Lease	21	20.82	20.95	20.80
Mayne Nickless	8.76	8.44	8.46	8.68
MIM Hdgs	1.62	1.55	1.59	1.54
Nat Aust Bank	13.70	13.57	13.62	13.53
News Corp	7.39	7.16	7.20	7.34
North Ltd	3.82	3.73	3.79	3.78
Pacific Dunlop	2.76	2.66	2.67	2.74
Pioneer Intl	3.60	3.52	3.59	3.51
Placer Pacific	1.65	1.58	1.59	1.58
Santos	5.40	5.30	5.40	5.35
Southcorp	3.88	3.80	3.84	3.86
Westfarmers	8.40	8.26	8.30	8.23
Wstrn Mining	8.02	7.87	7.90	7.84
Westfield Trt	2.41	2.39	2.40	2.40
Westpac Bking	6.99	6.87	6.93	6.86
Woodside Pet	8.60	8.56	8.58	8.56
Woolworths	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.80

Taipei
Stock Market Index: 6616.38 Previous: 6626.41

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	53.50	52.50	52.50	53.50
Cathay Life Ins	176	175	175	175
Chang Hwa Bk	158	156	156	156
China Steel	25.80	25.50	25.50	25.60
China Trust	51.50	51	51.50	51
Evergreen	49.20	48.80	48.80	49.20
Far East Text	31	30.60	30.40	30.60
First Bank	169	167	167	167
Formosa CF	33.90	33.30	33.50	33.50
Hua Nan Bk	131.50	130	130	130.50
Hualon Teijran	29.20	28.70	28.70	28.70
ICBC	86	85	85	85
President Ent	42	41.50	41.50	42.30
Taiwan Cemt	61	59.50	60.50	60.50
Tatung	54.50	53.50	53.50	54

Tokyo
Nikkei 225: 21429.93 Previous: 21029.25

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1230	1210	1230	1210
All Nippon Air	1030	1000	1030	1010
Asahi Bank	1240	1220	1240	1220
Asahi Chem	740	723	740	725
Asahi Glass	1220	1200	1220	1200
Bk Tokyo Mitsu	2430	2370	2430	2370
Bk Yokohama	879	858	868	860
Bridgestone	1950	1920	1950	1920
Canon	2330	2280	2310	2260
Chiba Bank	882	859	878	859
Chubu Elec	2360	2350	2360	2360
Chugoku Elec	2330	2310	2330	2310
Daiei	1060	1030	1060	1040
Daiichi Kang	1880	1860	1880	1850
Daiwa Bank	678	664	678	662
Daiwa House	1630	1600	1630	1590
Daiwa Sec	1280	1250	1280	1230
Denso	2440	2380	2440	2380
Fanuc	3940	3880	3940	3840
Fuji Bank	2110	2070	2110	2060
Fuji Photo	3470	3390	3470	3390
Fujitsu	1070	1050	1070	1060
Hitachi	1070	1050	1060	1050
Honda Motor	2740	2720	2740	2710
IBJ	2360	2320	2360	2320
IHI	530	524	529	519
Itochu	704	691	701	690
Ito-Yokado	6060	5960	5990	5970
JAL	714	703	714	702
Jusco	3520	3450	3520	3450
Kajima	1030	1010	1030	1010
Kansai Elec	2400	2370	2400	2380
Kao	1370	1340	1360	1360
Kawa Steel	378	367	378	367
KDD	10600	10200	10600	10100
Kinki Nipp Ry	766	757	766	758
Kirin Brewery	1220	1180	1220	1180
Kobe Steel	286	282	286	285
Komatsu	974	966	974	961
Kubota	678	670	677	669
Kyocera	7850	7740	7840	7660
Kyushu Elec	2390	2370	2390	2360
LTCB	776	765	776	765
Marubeni	570	562	570	564
Marui	2200	2180	2200	2190
Matsu Elec Ind	1890	1860	1890	1860
Matsu Elec Wk	1090	1070	1090	1070
Mitsubishi	1340	1310	1340	1320
Mitsubishi Ch	481	462	481	463
Mitsubishi El	759	743	759	740
Mitsubishi Est	1500	1460	1480	1450
Mitsubishi Hvy	893	882	891	887
Mitsubishi Mat	953	945	950	937
Mitsubishi Tr	1780	1740	1780	1740
Mitsui	970	962	970	959
Mitsui Fudosn	1480	1450	1480	1440
Mitsui Trust	1200	1160	1200	1150
Murata Mfg	3960	3960	3960	3880
NEC	1300	1260	1300	1260
Nikko Sec	1170	1140	1170	1140
Nintendo	7210	7130	7210	7180
Nipp Credit Bk	363	361	362	363
Nipp Express	983	967	983	964
Nippon Oil	660	652	660	653
Nippon Paper	664	658	664	658
Nippon Steel	345	337	345	338
Nippon Yusen	577	571	577	571
Nissan Motor	879	868	879	850
NKK	289	285	289	285
Nomura Sec	1970	1930	1960	1920
NTT	8090a	8020a	8040a	7980a
Obayashi	932	923	932	923
Odakyu El Ry	726	715	726	712
Ono Pharm	3500	3410	3500	3420
Osaka Gas	374	360	374	360
Ricoh	1170	1150	1160	1140
Sakura Bk	1100	1070	1100	1070
Sankyo	2750	2720	2720	2730
Sanwa Bank	2020	1970	2000	1970
Sanyo Elec	568	557	568	555
Secom	6990	6960	6990	6920
Seibu Rwy	5940	5850	5940	5880
Sekisui House	1230	1220	1230	1220
Seven-Eleven	6800	6670	6790	6650
Sharp	1800	1770	1800	1770
Shimizu	1090	1070	1090	1060
Shin-etsu Ch	2010	1980	1980	1980
Shizuoka Bk	1340	1290	1340	1290
Sony	7130	7040	7130	7000
Sumitomo	958	924	958	929
Sumitomo Bk	2010	1970	2010	1960
Sumit Chem	506	495	506	498
Sumitomo Elec	1530	1500	1530	1500
Sumit Metal	319	309	319	309
Sumit Trust	1390	1340	1390	1340
Taisei	708	693	706	687
Taisho Pharm	2290	2240	2290	2270
Takeda Chem	2030	2000	2030	2000
TDK	7060	6930	7060	6880
Tohoku El Pwr	2370	2350	2370	2350
Tokai Bank	1380	1350	1380	1350
Tokio Marine	1290	1270	1290	1270
Tokyo El Pwr	2620	2580	2620	2600
Tokyo Gas	367	361	367	363
Tokyu	789	778	789	772
Tonen	1570	1560	1570	1560
Toppan Print	1500	1480	1500	1490
Toray Ind	700	693	696	693
Toshiba	769	748	769	755
Toyo Seikan	3830	3790	3820	3800
Toyo Trust	1010	978	1010	980
Toyota Motor	2770	2730	2770	2730
Yamaichi Sec	672	656	672	657
Yamanouchi	2350	2320	2350	2330
Yasuda Fire	744	731	744	740
Yasuda Trust	562	551	562	552

a: x 100

The Trib Index
Closing prices.

Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.	Level	Change	% change	year to date % change
World Index	143.61	+0.62	+0.43	+8.90
Regional Indexes				
Asia/Pacific	129.40	+1.38	+1.08	-3.62
Europe	151.77	+0.48	+0.32	+9.05
N. America	149.70	-0.17	-0.11	+16.70
S. America	115.55	+1.40	+1.23	+29.77
Industrial Indexes				
Capital goods	157.99	+0.31	+0.20	+18.90
Consumer goods	151.36	+0.23	+0.15	+9.63
Energy	156.35	+0.17	+0.11	+15.29
Finance	121.58	+0.90	+0.75	-4.44
Miscellaneous	148.81	+1.60	+1.09	+9.57
Raw Materials	170.82	+0.23	+0.13	+20.47
Service	131.19	+0.72	+0.55	+9.32
Utilities	136.98	+2.37	+1.76	+7.74

The International Herald Tribune World Stock Index © tracks the U.S. dollar values of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries. For more information, a free booklet is available by writing to The Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. *Compiled by Bloomberg Business News*

Toronto
TSE Industrials: 5480.60 Previous: 5461.20

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	18	17.65	18	17.70
Air Canada	4.92	4.85	4.90	4.90
Alberta Energy	27.70	27.40	27.60	27¼
Alcan Alum	42	41.05	41.95	41.20
Anenor A	22.30	21¾	21.80	22.30
Bk Nova Scotia	42.15	40.90	41.05	40.85
Barrick Gold	35.95	35.30	35.80	36.10
BCE	60.40	59.85	60.35	59.70
BC Telecomm	28	27.90	27.90	28
Bombardier B	20.65	20.45	20.45	20.55
Brascan A	25.60	25	25.20	25.15
Cameco	67¼	66½	66.70	66.15
CIBC	56.60	55.85	55.15	55.10
Cdn Airlines	1.70	1.61	1⅝	1.70
Cdn Nat Res	33	32.30	32.85	32.05
Cdn Occid Pet	24.15	23.95	24	23.70
Cdn Pacific	33.15	32.35	33.10	32.20
Cominco	29	28	29	28¼
Consumers Gas	23.85	23¼	23.85	22.85
Dofasco	21.90	21.70	21.85	21.55
Domtar Ind B	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.90
Du Pont Cda A	33½	32.70	33¼	33¼
Echo Bay Min	11.60	11.30	11.30	11½
Empire Co. A	13.10	13	13.10	13.10
Falconbridge	27.95	27.65	27.70	27.80
Fletcher Chall A	19.45	19.20	19¼	19.35
Franco Nevada	52.90	51¼	52.60	52
Guardian Cap A	11	10¾	11	10¾
Horsham	22.05	21.95	22	21.80
Imperial Oil	59.80	59.05	59.80	58.80
Inco	40.10	39¾	39.85	40
IPL Energy	36.85	36.65	36.85	36.70
Laidlaw A	16	15.95	16	15.95
Laidlaw B	16.10	15.85	15.90	15.90
Loewen Group	53.15	52.30	53.15	53
Ldn Insur Gp	31.90	31.40	31.65	31¼
Macmill Bldl	18.65	18.40	18.55	18½
Magna Intl A	67½	65	67.15	66½
Maple Leaf Fds	9.45	9.30	9.45	9.20
Moore	26.15	25.90	26.85	26
Newbridge Net	50	46.80	47	[illegible]
Noranda Inc	27.05	26.85	26.95	[illegible]
Noranda Forest	9	8.95	9	8.50
Norcen Energy	27½	27	27¼	27
Nthern Telecom	84	82.80	83½	83.10
Nova	11.90	11.70	11¾	11.70
Onex	14¾	14.55	14.60	14.55
Placer Dome	33.20	32¾	32.90	33.15
Potash Sask	100¾	99½	100¾	100¼
Provigo	6.20	6.10	6.20	6.15
Quebecor Print	23.40	23.20	23.20	23.20
Renaissance	42.60	41.70	42.45	41½
Rio Algom	26.65	26	26.65	26.40
Seagram Co	48½	47.85	48.10	48.70
Stone Consold	15.65	15.55	15.60	15.55
Talisman Eny	39½	39	39.40	38¾
Teleglobe	28	27.80	28	27.95
Telus	19.90	19¼	19.85	19½
Thomson	25.05	24.90	25	24.90
TorDom Bank	31	29.90	30	30¼
Transalta	16½	16.30	16.45	16.20
TransCda Pipe	22.60	22.45	22.60	22.40
Utd Dominion	27.60	27.40	27½	27.60
Westburn	10	9.95	10	10.05
Westcoast Eny	21.70	21.55	21.60	21.55
Weston	55½	54	55½	54

Vienna
ATX Index: 1082.85 Previous: 1081.81

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1470	1470	1470	1451
Brau-Un Goess	668	655	666	662.50
Bund Vers Pfd	413	413	413	414
Creditanst Pfd	500	495	497.50	495.50
EA-Generali	3199.90	3125	3150	3120
EVN	1477	1451	1469.10	1470
Interunfall	1555	1555	1555	1525
Lenzing	690	680	690	687
Leykam	319	297	317	299
Mayr-Meinhof	535	524	525	533
OMV	1114.50	1096.50	1113	1098.80
Oest Brau	739	726	737	[illegible]
Oest Elektriz	740.50	733	740.05	[illegible]
VA Tech	1500	1479	1490	[illegible]
Wienerberger	2035	1995	2035	[illegible]

Wellington
NZSE-40 Index: 2321.66 Previous: 2264.47

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.68
Brierly Invt	1.36	1.34	1.36	1.34
Carter Holt ord	3.30	3.26	3.28	3.26
Fernz	4.65	4.50	4.60	4.45
Fisher Paykel	5.25	5.10	5.25	5.10
FC Forest	2.40	2.33	2.36	2.33
Goodman Fder	1.71	1.65	1.71	1.63
Indep News	6.20	6.10	6.20	6.00
Lion Nathan	3.62	3.58	3.60	3.58
Nat Gas note	2.15	2.05	2.15	2.05
NZ Refining	26.50	26.50	26.50	27.00
Telecom NZ	7.32	7.03	7.32	7.00
Wilson Horton	11.05	11.03	11.05	11.02

Zurich
SPI Index: 2446.25 Previous: 2440.88

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adecco B	363	359	362	363
Alusuisse R	963	953	957	948
Ares-Serono B	1240	1230	1240	1240
Baloise Hdg R	2610	2580	2595	2580
ABB B	1589	1567	1587	1561
BK Vision	780	776	776	778
Bobst B	1625	1601	1610	1630
Ciba Geigy R	1626	1606	1608	1630
CS Holdings R	128.50	126.50	127.50	126.25
Elektrowatt B	497	488	490	495
Fischer B	1265	1255	1258	1258
Hilti PC	847	840	843	850
Holderbank B	904	900	901	898
Jul. Baer Hdg B	1322	1318	1322	1316
Nestle R	1417	1406	1413	1402
Oerlikon R	129.50	128.50	128.50	129.25
Pargesa Hld B	1495	1485	1495	1490
PharmVisn B	597	589	593	591
Pirelli B	169	167	169	169
Roche Hdg PC	9780	9690	9705	[illegible]
Sandoz R	1526	1508	1515	[illegible]
SBC R	250	246	248.25	[illegible]
Schindler B	1275	1246	1275	[illegible]
SGS B	2835	2795	2830	2800
SMH B	823	817	820	820
Sulzer R	770	758	763	753
Swiss Reins R	1369	1357	1360	1354
Swissair R	1079	1070	1070	1075
UBS B	1265	1252	1256	1259
Valora Hdg R	223	220.50	222.50	222.25
Winterthur R	789	782	784	785
Zurich Assur R	362	358	360	359

من الاهل

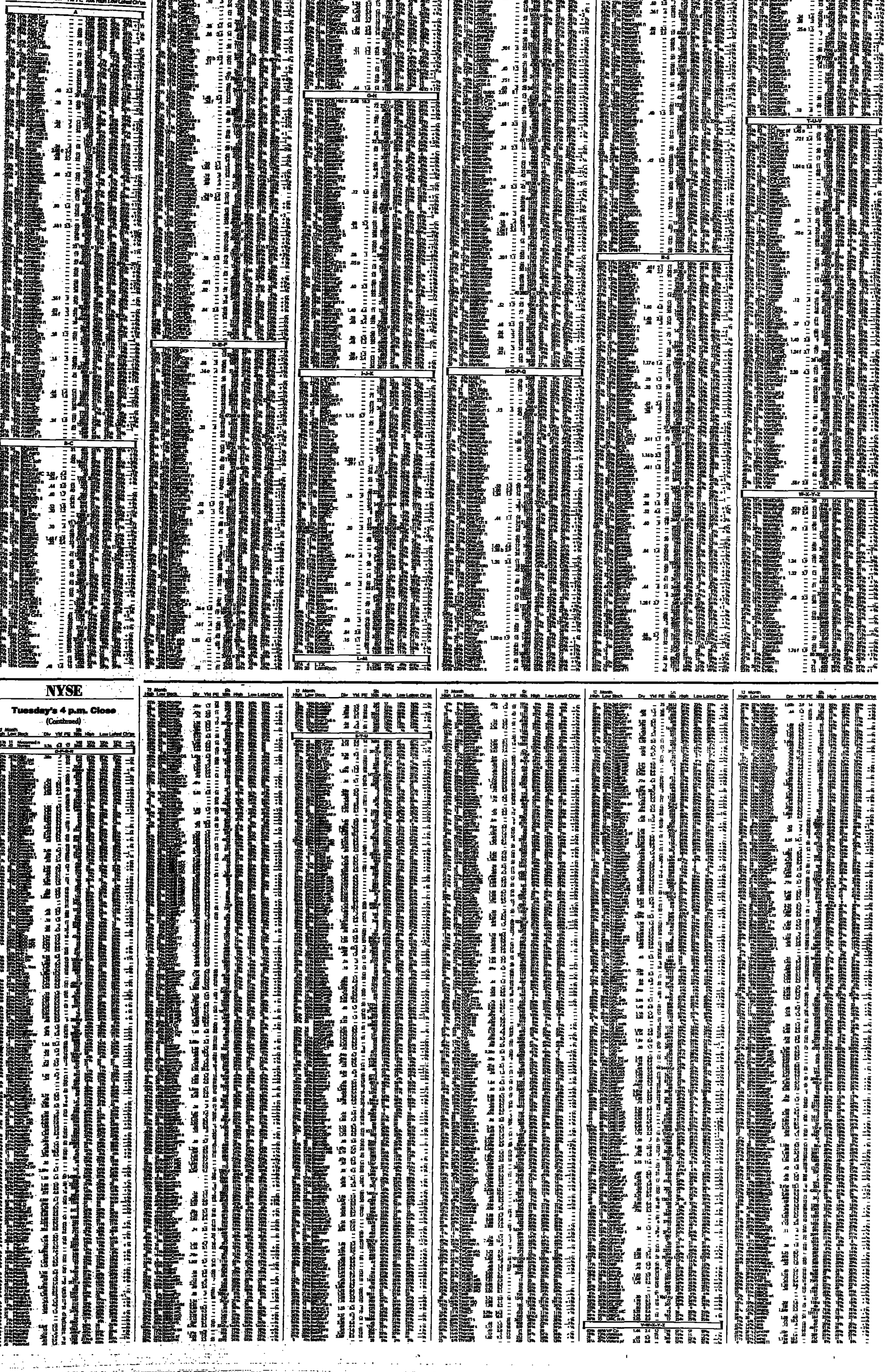
صكذا من الأصل

NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.

The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.

The Associated Press



NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

(Continued)

WORLD ROUNDUP

Petr Josek/Reuters

Todd Martin, who outplayed Jan Krosiak, 6-3, 6-4, at the Czech Indoor Open Tuesday.

U.S. Questions Graf

TENNIS U.S. tax officials have asked German authorities to fill them in on how much of Steffi Graf's income might be taxable in the United States, a state prosecutor in Mannheim, Germany, said Tuesday. Hubert Jobski made the disclosure during the tax-evasion trial of Graf's father, Peter.

Peter Graf is charged with failing to pay 19.6 million Deutsche marks (about $13 million) on some 42 million DM of his daughter's earnings from 1989 to 1993 — the same period Jobski said U.S. tax authorities had inquired about. *(AP)*

Hungarian Suspended

SWIMMING The secretary general of Hungary's swimming federation was suspended for two years by FINA, the sport's world governing body, on Tuesday for falsifying Olympic qualifying times. The Hungarian federation escaped with a "severe warning."

FINA acted on disclosures that half of Hungary's swimming team qualified for the Atlanta Olympics on fictitious times from a meet that never took place. *(AP)*

An Honest Reading

GOLF Mark Calcavecchia saw a problem when he looked at the morning newspaper. It said he had shot a 73 in the final round of the Texas Open. He knew he had shot a 74. A phone call later, Calcavecchia was disqualified, forfeiting the $10,817 he had won.

Dave Lancer, PGA Tour director of information, said, "We had a scorecard faxed to us from Texas and went over it hole by hole with Mark." He had signed for a 4 but actually had a 5 on one hole. *(AP)*

Combined Senior Tour

TENNIS Three international senior tennis tours have formed a unified circuit, combining the Nuveen Tour in North America, the ATP Senior Tour of Champions in Europe and the Champions Tour on other continents. *(AP)*

Monaco Scores Four To Upset Home Team

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Classy goals by Scot John Collins, Nigerian Victor Ikpeba and youngster Thierry Henry helped Monaco upset Borussia Moenchengladbach 4-2 in Cologne in their UEFA Cup second round first leg on Tuesday.

Ikpeba made the score sheet twice as the Germans struggled to reproduce the same kind of crisp football which destroyed England's Arsenal in the last round.

THE UEFA CUP

The French side opened the scoring in the 12th minute after a quick counter-attack. Ikpeba slipped the ball to Collins just outside the box and the Scottish midfielder fired it crisply into the left-hand corner with his left foot.

Seconds after Christian Hochstaetter had equalized for the Germans in the 57th minute, Ikpeba raced down the left flank and beat two Borussia defenders and Moenchengladbach goalkeeper Uwe Kamps before firing home.

Borussia seemed to have avoided defeat when a long-range free-kick from Swede Patrik Andersson found the net in the 72nd minute. But six minutes later Henry showed his speed down the left wing and scored.

In the dying seconds Ikpeba beat the Borussia offside trap and struck the ball inside the right-hand post.

Ferencvaros 3, Newcastle 2 Krisztian Lisztes scored two goals as Hungarian side Ferencvaros defeated Newcastle of England in Budapest.

Ferencvaros jumped out to a 1-0 lead in the 6th minute when Ferenc Horvath scored into an empty net after he beat Newcastle goalkeeper Pavel Smicek to a loose ball.

The Hungarians got another in the 16th as Horvath hit the post, but the rebound came out to Lisztes to score.

Newcastle got one back in the 24th minute on a header by Les Ferdinand off a cross down the right side from Alan Shearer. Ten minutes later, Shearer scored on a volley.

Lisztes scored the winner in the 56th minute — again after a Newcastle defensive error. Lisztes hammered the ball behind Smicek.

Shearer scored what seemed to be the tying goal in the 89th, but the play was ruled offside.

Karlsruhe 3, Roma 0 In Frankfurt, Karlsruhe defeated AS Roma easily although both teams had chances in a hard-fought first half, with Karlsruhe's Thorsten Fink scoring just before the interval.

In the 58th minute, Sean Dundee picked up a pass from the left side and kicked in Karlsruhe's second goal.

Fink scored the third goal during a scramble in front of the net.

Dynamo Tbilisi 1, Boavista 0 Kakhi Gogichaishvili scored with a penalty in the 28th minute to give Dynamo Tbilisi of Georgia a 1-0 first-leg victory over Boavista of Portugal.

Tbilisi, playing at home, was aggressive in the first half, frequently attacking goal but without success. Tbilisi's break came when defender Gocha Jamaruli raced toward the Portuguese' goal and was pulled down by a Boavista defender to give Gogichaishvili his penalty chance.

Metz 2, Sporting Lisbon 0 Home team Metz scored twice in the opening 13 minutes then held out against a second half onslaught in driving rain to beat Sporting Lisbon.

Senegal's Amara Traore headed the French side ahead in the fifth minute when he rose unmarked at the near post to glance home a corner from the left by midfielder Didier Lang.

Lang made it two eight minutes later when he curled a free kick round the outside of the wall and in the top near corner of Belgian goalkeeper Filip De Wilde's net after Brazilian defender Marco Aurelio had fouled Jocelyn Blanchard just outside the box.

Schalke 1, Trabzonspor 0 In Gelsenkirchen, Germany, a 77th-minute goal by Martin Max earned Schalke a 1-0 victory after a frustrating match against Turkey's Trabzonspor.

Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters

Schalke's Youri Mulder, left, and Trabzonspor's Osman Oezkoeylu leaping for the ball in a UEFA match.

Max got a cross from the Czech international Jiri Nemec to head it home at the left-hand post.

Bruges 2, National Bucharest 0 Gert Verheyen scored the first goal and provided the vital assist on the second to give hosts FC Bruges an easy 2-0 win over National Bucharest.

Bruges broke down the National Bucharest defense with two fine goals in the first half but failed to put qualification beyond doubt when it started playing more cautiously in the second half.

Verheyen again was key, in the second goal, creating space on the right and finding fellow Belgian international Lorenzo Staelens in the center, who only had to tap in the ball.

Slavia Prague 0, Valencia 1 Gabriel Moya scored late to give FC Valencia a 1-0 victory over home side Slavia Prague.

Legia Warsaw 1, Besiktas 1 In Warsaw, Polish Legia and Besiktas of Turkey settled for a 1-1 draw.

Legia's Tomasz Sokolowski opened the scoring before Besiktas equalized with a goal by Daniel Amokachi in the 70th minute.

Inter 1, Graz 0 Jocelyn Angloma scored the game winner with an acrobatic header with 10 minutes left as Italian league leader Inter struggled to a victory against underdog Graz GAK.

Lazio 1, Tenerife 0 Lazio needed a masterpiece by its Czech midfielder Pavel Nedved to defeat Spain's Tenerife 1-0 in Rome. Nedved rushed past two defenders and scored with a perfect diagonal shot from the penalty area edge in the 71st minute. *(AP, Reuters)*

Manchester United Breaks New Ground in the Garden of Light

International Herald Tribune

*Soccer/***ROB HUGHES**

ISTANBUL — The quest for gold and glory in the European Champions' League breaks new ground. As the money and TV appeal expand, so does the territory.

On Wednesday night, Manchester United, England's veteran European campaigner, steps into Asia to compete against Fenerbahce, an Istanbul team whose stadium lies east of the Bosporus, the river where Asia meets Europe.

On a big and wide pitch, which should encourage flowing soccer, Fenerbahce and Manchester thus play on technically the wrong continent. But it's a crucial match, one that neither team dare loose.

The geographical anomaly is not an issue. Juventus has already won in the same stadium, and there was no trouble except that the Turkish champion somewhat lost its nerve when tackling the reigning champion of Europe.

The portents for Manchester's visit are, so far, also soothing. This is sport — and business of course — but nothing more. Yet, the English tabloid press, recalling old times, and bygone hostility, scurrilously sends back dispatches to England alluding to the "return to hell" banners that intimidated Manchester United on a visit three years ago.

So far, nothing could be further from that image. The Manchester club flew into Ataturk airport Monday, and was greeted with bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums, the color of Fenerbahce.

Security was low key, indeed so low that Ned Kelly, the large and well-proportioned guard assigned to Manchester players Eric Cantona and Peter Schmeichel, was disarmed by a dark-eyed young radio reporter using her femininity to get past him for an interview. Her delicate persistence somewhat summed up the atmosphere. There was no menace here, no banners, no reason to concoct stories of threatening behavior.

Regrettably, England's down-market media choose to misreport Fenerbahce and Manchester players, attempting to stir up stories that were printed when the Manchester club twice visited Fenerbahce's Istanbul neighbor, Galatasaray.

You cannot forgive their distortion, for they know exactly what they do. In truth, the clubs are rising above the lurid misreporting.

Sir Bobby Charlton, a player with values rooted in the 1960s, led Manchester's team through the airport. Cantona, who has been sent off for swearing at a Swiss referee and was hit by a police shield after he last played in Istanbul, watched with wry amusement. Schmeichel, whose manhandling of a Turkish fan who ran onto Manchester's pitch in 1993 sparked hot-headed reaction, pleaded this time for the media to tone down their "embarrassing reports."

And Jes Hogh, a Danish compatriot of Schmeichel and a central pillar in Fenerbahce's defense, on Tuesday addressed a press conference to denounce an English newspaper article.

"I was set up," he insisted. "I am a friendly guy, and when this journalist from the News of the World phoned, I spoke to him for 20 minutes. What he reported was nothing like my words, and I want to say once and for all that security here in Istanbul is very high, everyone will surely be safe. Why can't we concentrate on the football, the fast and technical play of Fenerbahce against the style which makes Manchester United one of the best teams in the world."

Hogh is no killjoy. He agrees he did say that the reason Peter Schmeichel's nose gets redder and redder during a game is because the goalkeeper gets madder and madder with his defenders. "I played 29 times in front of Peter for the Danish side," added Hogh. "Everyone knows he shouts. It will be wonderful for me on Wednesday to be on the same pitch as Peter and to be able to leave my earplugs in the dressing room."

Hogh believes that Schmeichel is the most difficult goalkeeper to score against in soccer. His Fenerbahce club goalkeeper Recber Rustu, is in Hogh's mind, a coming man.

The two Danes, comrades now on opposite sides, emphasize what a league of nations Europe's top competition is becoming. Manchester United, coached by a Scot, Alex Ferguson, have a Danish goalkeeper, a Norwegian called Ronny Johnsen in defense along with an Irishman, Denis Irwin.

On the wings, Manchester can select from Karel Poborsky, Jordi Cruyff and Ryan Giggs — a Czech, a Dutchman, a Welshman. They serve the Gallic goalscoring player of Cantona and the Norwegian Ole Gunnar Solskjaer.

Fenerbahce, formed at the turn of the century — either by two English families or by students of a French college, depending on which page in history you turn — is also pretty cosmopolitan.

It has money, it has its own yachting section, and its president, Ali Sen, married a Dane, so he knew where to look for a defender.

For coach, he has twice hired Brazilians. Last year Carlos Alberto Parreira, the coach who won the 1994 World Cup, took Fenerbahce to Turkey's league title; this year his replacement is Sebastiao Lazaroni, Brazil's coach in 1990.

Lazaroni plays it hard and tight. His team has conceded only six goals in nine league matches. And, as Brazil teaches its soccer coaches to do, the mix is without prejudice to creed or color.

Besides Hogh in defense is Uche Okechukwu, a Nigerian. A second Nigerian, Augustine (Jay Jay) Okocha, conducts the rhythm of the Turkish team with bewitching skill.

And the goalscorers are foreign. Elvir Bolic, a Bosnian now settled in Istanbul, boasts 11 goals from nine games. His running mate, Emil Kostadinov, is a Bulgarian — and Kostadinov has just served a three-match ban for elbowing an Israeli when Fenerbahce played against Maccabi Tel Aviv.

Fenerbahce is, almost literally, a Garden of Light. Soccer, properly reported, reflects that.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

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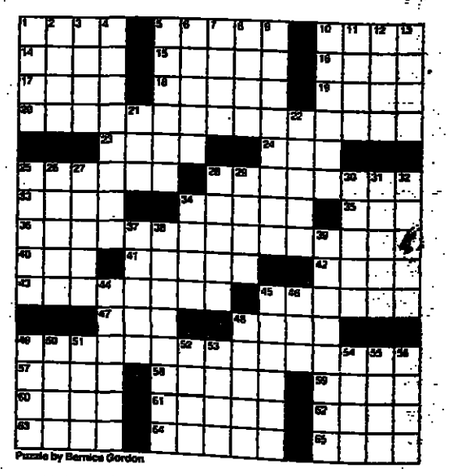
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Hertz rival
5 Rug fiber
10 "Walk Like ——" (1963 hit)
14 Lincoln or Madison
15 Gay refrain
16 Olympic vehicle
17 Tied
18 Single-celled organism
19 Item in a carpenter's kit
20 FRIENDS
23 Plays (around with)
24 Co., in Cannes
25 Collect $200, in Monopoly
28 Elizabeth's sister
33 Foil's kin
34 Mother of Perseus
35 Devoured
36 ROMANS
40 Scrap for Fido
41 Hunter's lure
42 Director Jordan
43 Brief stay
45 Ukrainian port
47 Zoo attraction
48 Desert Storm target
49 COUNTRYMEN
57 Hideout
58 Dog walker's need
59 51-Down highlight
60 Reverse, as damage
61 World-weary feeling
62 Easter flower
63 Noggin
64 Removed from print
65 Resorts, of sorts

DOWN

1 Completed effortlessly
2 Cheer for Zapata
3 Particular
4 Summaries
5 Fortified French resort
6 They're kept in the keep
7 Kind of trap
8 Gain —— on
9 Brightly speckled crustacean
10 Tennis champ Gibson
11 Pasteur portrayer Paul
12 Water, in Oaxaca
13 Takes home
21 Derby also-ran
22 Ty Cobb, e.g.
25 Legendary cowboy —— Bill
26 To one side
27 Take care of
28 House of lords
29 Hardy boy
30 Is worthy of
31 Small needle cases
32 Unit of induction
34 Carp's kin
37 Take in, on or up
38 Divulged
39 Peerless people?
44 Supporter of the arts
46 Hothouse flower
48 Patriotic org.
48 Mint or print
49 Bungle
50 Tony winner Nathan
51 Verdi opera
52 Hawaii's state bird
53 Frontiersman Boone, informally
54 Stagehand
55 —— monster
56 States



Puzzle by Bernice Gordon

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 15

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هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Braves' Batters Whip Cardinals to Stay Alive

Atlanta Pounds League Record 22 Hits

By George Willis
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — The St. Louis Cardinals' pitching staff was starting to resent all the attention being paid to the Atlanta Braves' heralded pitching staff during this National League Championship Series.

After taking a three-games-to-one lead in the four-of-seven-game series, the Cardinals began to openly suggest that their staff deserved more recognition than it was getting. "Our pitching staff has been great in the second half," outfielder Brian Jordan said. "I rank them with the best."

That, of course, was before the Cardinals' pitching, and Todd Stottlemyre in particular, endured a whipping on Monday night in Game 5. Cranking up an offense that had slumbered through the first four games, the Braves remained alive by pounding the Cardinals for a League Championship Series record 22 hits en route to a decisive 14-0 victory at Busch Stadium.

The Cardinals, who were down by 5-0 after the first half-inning and never had a chance after that, will take a 3-2 series lead to Atlanta, where Game 6 and, if needed, Game 7 will be played Wednesday and Thursday. The Braves, last year's World Series champion and a participant in the last five National League series, are trying to become the first club in NL playoff history to rally from a three-games-to-one deficit.

The way the Braves flexed their muscles on Monday night humbled the Cardinals. The Braves' top three hitters — Marquis Grissom, Mark Lemke and Chipper Jones — combined for nine hits, four runs scored and two runs batted in their first 10 at-bats. "They set the table, they cleaned the table and then they did the dishes," Cardinals third baseman Gary Gaetti said.

Lemke, batting .421 in this series, had four hits, as did catcher Javier Lopez, who also homered and scored four runs. Grissom had three hits, while Fred McGriff homered and drove in three runs. Even pitcher John Smoltz had two hits as the Braves, who had scored 12 runs in the first four games, posted the largest margin of victory in League Championship Series history.

"We're the type of team that can explode like this," Braves outfielder Ryan Klesko said.

It made for an easy night for Smoltz, the Cy Young award favorite, who kept the Cardinals scoreless in seven innings of work. In improving his post-season record to 3-0, Smoltz allowed seven hits, struck out six and walked one.

It was a nightmare for Stottlemyre, who was pitching on three days' rest. His father, the Yankees' pitching coach, Mel Stottlemyre, was in the crowd to lend his support. But it did not matter.

Stottlemyre faced 12 batters and gave up 9 hits. He was pulled after throwing just 38 pitches.

"They had a great day, but it was just one day," said Stottlemyre, who had pitched well in his two previous post-season starts.

His trouble started with the leadoff hitter, Grissom, who slapped a bloop single that landed in front of right fielder Jordan. Lemke then hit a double to right, moving Grissom to third. Jones drove them both in with a rocket double to left before a run-scoring single by McGriff made it 3-0.

Stottlemyre recovered briefly to record two outs, striking out Klesko and getting Lopez to hit into a fielder's choice that forced McGriff at second. But the damage continued when Jermaine Dye singled to put runners at the corners. The No. 8 hitter, Jeff Blauser, made it 5-0 with a two-run triple that should have been a flyout. Jordan and center fielder Willie McGee, each thinking the other was going to make the catch, stopped, allowing the ball to fall. The inning finally ended on a Smoltz groundout.

The Cardinals hoped it was just a bad inning. But it quickly became apparent that the Braves were not going to let this one slip away.

They added two more runs and chased Stottlemyre with four more hits in the second. Chipper Jones's run-scoring single made it 6-0 and finished Stottlemyre, whose outing was the shortest in National League playoffs since Braves pitcher Tom Glavine also lasted one-plus inning in Game 6 in 1992.

The game had just started, but reservations already were being made for the trip back to Atlanta.

Seth Perlman/The Associated Press

Fred McGriff of the Braves powering a two-run homer to cap Atlanta's 14-0 shutout of the Cardinals.

Rangers (At Last) Win Game

The Associated Press

The New York Rangers won for the first time with Wayne Gretzky. The Phoenix Coyotes lost their first game with Jeremy Roenick.

Gretzky scored the go-ahead goal in the third period Monday night as the Rangers got their first victory of the season with a 5-4 victory over the Calgary Flames. The Rangers, now 1-3-2, were the last NHL team to win a game.

"Teams go through this during the course of an 80-game season," said Gretzky, signed as a free agent during the offseason. "Hopefully this is the only stretch like this we'll go through."

NHL Roundup

Roenick finally made his debut with Phoenix after ending a two-month holdout and got one assist, but the Coyotes lost to the Edmonton Oilers, 6-3, snapping a three-game winning streak.

"I think he looked great, considering that he wasn't at training camp and hadn't played since April," said teammate Mike Gartner, who scored off the assist from Roenick.

Roenick, who signed a five-year, $20 million contract with Phoenix on Sunday, started on a line with Gartner and Keith Tkachuk. He also played on a penalty-killing unit. "I wanted to help out every way I possibly could," Roenick said.

In the only other National Hockey League game Monday night, Boston beat Vancouver 5-4 in overtime.

New York fell behind Calgary 2-0 on first-period goals by Corey Millen and Joel Bouchard, but the Rangers rallied and went ahead for good, 4-3, on Gretzky's power-play goal at 10:39 of the third.

"We knew we dug ourselves a hole and we had to get out of it ourselves," said Brian Leetch, whose power-play goal at 10:36 of the second period cut Calgary's lead to 2-1.

The Rangers were booed by their home crowd as they skated off the ice after the first period, but they fought back to tie it 2-2 in the second by outshooting the Flames 14-0.

Thirty-two seconds after Leetch's goal, Sergei Nemchinov put in a rebound to tie the game.

Packers Finish Off 49ers in Overtime

By Vinnie Perrone
Washington Post Service

GREEN BAY, Wisconsin — Chris Jacke kicked a 53-yard field goal nearly four minutes into overtime to give the Green Bay Packers a 23-20 victory over the San Francisco 49ers.

Jacke, criticized for several early season misses, kept the Packers (6-1) alone atop the NFC Central Division of the National Football Association with his fifth flawless field goal of the game, a dramatic shot that cleared the crossbar with plenty of room to spare before a record 60,716 at Lambeau Field on Monday.

Jacke delivered a 31-yarder with eight seconds left in regulation to force overtime after 49ers place kicker Jeff Wilkins had given San Francisco a 20-17 edge less than two minutes earlier. The loss left San Francisco (4-2) tied for first with the Carolina Panthers in the NFC West.

The Packers rallied from a 17-6 halftime deficit on the busy arm of quarterback Brett Favre, who threw a team-record 61 passes and completed 28 of them, 11 to wide receiver Don Beebe. Beebe amassed a career-best 220 receiving yards, 41 on a disputed touchdown that charged the Packers' comeback. No Green Bay receiver had amassed 200 yards since James Lofton in 1984.

Beebe was playing extensively only because starting wide receiver Robert Brooks sprained his right knee on Green Bay's first play. He will miss the rest of the season, said Packers Coach Mike Holmgren, who would not reveal the specifics of the injury.

In a clash of NFL heavyweights, in a game spiced with postseason flavor, Beebe was Green Bay's antidote for Jerry Rice. Rice caught two Elvis Grbac touchdown passes in a 1-minute 57-second span late in the second quarter to furnish the 49ers' 11-point halftime lead. He finished with seven catches for 84 yards, both team-highs.

With the Packers trailing 17-6 midway through the third quarter and facing third and four at the San Francisco 41, Favre ran left to avoid a blitz and hit a lunging Beebe at the San Francisco 30. After a 49ers defender dove over him, Beebe arose and sprinted into the end zone. The 49ers protested, saying Beebe was touched at the 30 and therefore should have been downed there. The score stood, 17-12.

The Packers succeeded on a two-point conversion as Favre flipped a pass to Edgar Bennett, who stretched to get the ball past the goal line.

With 9:28 left in the fourth quarter, the Packers produced a 15-play series that ended with Jacke's third field goal, a 35-yarder that tied the game at 17. On third and 10 from the San Francisco 36, Favre hit wide receiver Antonio Freeman on a 16-yard out pass to preserve the drive.

The 49ers came here bent on avenging their 27-17 playoff loss to the Packers last year, only to experience another biting defeat.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Playoffs

MONDAY'S GAME SCORE

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta	320	310	012	14	22
St. Louis	000	000	000	0	7

Smoltz, Bielecki (8), Wade (9), Clontz (9) and J. Lopez; Stottlemyre, DeJackson (2), Fossas (5), Petkovsek (7), Honeycutt (9) and Pagnozzi. Sheaffer (5). W—Smoltz, 3-0. L—Stottlemyre, 1-1. HRs—Atlanta, McGriff (1), J. Lopez (1).

(St. Louis leads series 3-2)

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Indianapolis	5	1	0	.833	115	87
Buffalo	4	2	0	.667	79	95
Miami	4	2	0	.667	140	86
New England	3	3	0	.500	147	131
N.Y. Jets	0	7	0	.000	92	167
CENTRAL						
Pittsburgh	5	1	0	.833	137	80
Houston	4	2	0	.667	151	130
Jacksonville	3	4	0	.429	137	136
Baltimore	2	4	0	.333	125	156
Cincinnati	1	5	0	.167	107	132
WEST						
Denver	5	1	0	.833	144	93
Kansas City	4	2	0	.667	117	92
San Diego	4	2	0	.667	145	144
Oakland	3	4	0	.429	156	134
Seattle	2	4	0	.333	92	153

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

EAST	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	5	1	0	.833	130	78
Philadelphia	4	2	0	.667	125	121
Dallas	3	3	0	.500	104	79
Arizona	2	4	0	.333	85	148
N.Y. Giants	2	4	0	.333	68	116
CENTRAL						
Green Bay	6	1	0	.857	227	92
Minnesota	5	2	0	.714	127	116
Detroit	4	3	0	.571	162	124
Chicago	2	5	0	.286	104	152
Tampa Bay	1	5	0	.167	69	139
WEST						
Carolina	4	2	0	.667	145	84
San Francisco	4	2	0	.667	155	85
New Orleans	2	5	0	.286	114	161
St. Louis	1	5	0	.167	68	171
Atlanta	0	6	0	.000	95	175

MONDAY'S RESULT

Green Bay 23, San Francisco 20, OT

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Toronto	12	3	0	460	307	24
Montreal	9	6	0	408	379	18
Hamilton	7	8	0	346	470	14
Ottawa	3	12	0	275	433	6
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	12	4	0	530	301	24
Edmonton	10	6	0	401	296	20
Winnipeg	8	7	0	352	400	16
British Columbia	4	10	0	335	410	8
Saskatchewan	4	12	0	310	433	8

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 25, Ottawa 18
Calgary 30, Toronto 23

GOLF

Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup

Leading standings for the 1997 Johnnie Walker Ryder Cup to be played Sept. 26-28, 1997 at Valderrama in Sotogrande, Spain. The top 10 finishers qualify for the 12-man teams and U.S. captain Tom Kite and European captain Seve Ballesteros each have two wild-card choices:

UNITED STATES

1, Mark Brooks, 519,750 points; 2, Tom Lehman, 517,000; 3, Phil Mickelson, 467,500; 4, Davis Love III, 460,000; 5, Scott Hoch, 400,000; 6, Mark O'Meara, 350,000; 7, Steve Stricker, 302,500; 8, Jeff Maggert, 296,625; 9, Steve Jones, 290,000; 10, Kenny Perry, 276,250; 11, Tommy Tolles, 265,000; 12, Justin Leonard, 263,500.

EUROPE

1, Colin Montgomerie, Scotland, 287,696; 2, Thomas Bjorn, Denmark, 189,366; 3, Costantino Rocca, Italy, 170,997; 4, Darren Clarke, N. Ireland, 163,613; 5, Per-Ulrik Johansson, Sweden, 140,056; 6, Miguel Angel Martin, Spain, 137,661; 7, Jean Van de Velde, France, 102,142; 8, Paul Broadhurst, England, 95,764; 9, Sam Torrance, Scotland, 88,045; 10, Miguel Angel Jimenez, Spain, 85,190; 11, Peter Mitchell, England, 79,218.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	3	0	1	7	15	4
Tampa Bay	2	1	0	4	13	13
Philadelphia	2	3	0	4	10	14
N.Y. Islanders	1	1	2	4	10	7
N.Y. Rangers	1	3	2	4	15	21
New Jersey	1	2	0	2	6	8
Washington	1	3	0	2	14	16
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Montreal	2	0	2	6	20	14
Boston	2	1	1	5	16	16
Hartford	2	1	0	4	9	9
Ottawa	1	1	2	4	11	11
Buffalo	1	3	1	3	6	14
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	2	11	16
WESTERN CONFERENCE						
CENTRAL DIVISION						
Dallas	5	0	0	10	20	10
Phoenix	3	2	0	6	16	12
St. Louis	3	2	0	6	14	13
Detroit	2	2	0	4	10	6
Chicago	2	3	0	4	12	12
Toronto	1	2	0	2	10	12
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Edmonton	4	2	0	8	17	13
Calgary	3	3	0	6	12	12
Colorado	2	2	1	5	17	14
Los Angeles	2	3	0	4	18	21
Vancouver	2	3	0	4	13	13
Anaheim	1	2	2	4	17	20
San Jose	1	3	1	3	13	23

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 1 1 2 1—5
Vancouver 0 2 2 0—4

First Period: B-Heinze 4 (Donato, Stumpel) (pp). Second Period: B-Heinze 5 (Stumpel, Timander) 3, V-Courtnall 1 (Lumme, Crowder) 4, V-, Mogilny 2 (Lumme, Naslund) Third Period: V-Courtnall 2 (Rohlin, Sillinger) 6, B-Odgers 3 (McCleary) 7, B-Donato 1 (Stumpel, Bourque) 8, V-Lumme 1 (Ridley, Naslund) Overtime: 9, B-Tocchet 3 (Oates) Shots on goal: B- 2-7-8-2—19. V- 7-18-16-2—43. Goalies: B-Ranford. V-McLean.

Calgary 2 0 2—4
N.Y. Rangers 0 2 3—5

First Period: C-Millen 1 (Albelin, O'Sullivan) (pp). 2, C-Bouchard 1 (Millen, Hoglund) Second Period: New York, Leetch 1 (Kovalev, Gretzky) (pp). 4, New York, Nemchinov 1 (Korpovisev) Third Period: New York, Messier 1 (Leetch, Graves). 4, C-Gagne 1 (Stillman) 7, New York, Gretzky 2 (Driver, Kovalev) (pp). 8, New York, Goneau 2 (Nemchinov, Flatley) 9, C-Patrick 2 (Iginla, Albelin) Shots on goal: C- 11-7-9—27. New York 12-18-6—36. Goalies: C-Kidd, Tabaracci. New York, Richter.

Edmonton 1 4 1—6
Phoenix 1 1 0—3

First Period: E-Kovalenko 1 (McAmmond, Arnott) 2, Phoenix, Kilger 1 (Drake, Tverdovsky) (pp). Second Period: E-Marchant 1 (Buchberger, Murray) 4, Phoenix, Janney 2 (Gartner, Tkachuk); 5, E- Arnott 2 (Kovalenko, Marchment) 6, E-McAmmond 3, 7, E-McAmmond 4 (Arnott, Weight) (pp). Third Period: Phoenix, Gartner 6 (Roenick) (pp). 9, E-Arnott 3 (Marchment) (sh). Shots on goal: E- 5-19-7—31. Phoenix 7-13-14—34. Goalies: E-Joseph. Phoenix, Khabibulin.

SOCCER

PREMIER LEAGUE

Sunderland 2, Middlesborough 2

STANDINGS: Newcastle 21; Arsenal 20, Liverpool 20; Manchester United 19; Wimbledon 18; Chelsea 16; Sheffield Wednesday 13; Aston Villa 12, Everton 12, Middlesborough 12; Tottenham 11, Leicester 11; Derby 10, Leeds 10, Sunderland 10; West Ham & Nottingham Forest 7; Coventry 6, Southampton 6; Blackburn 3.

UEFA CUP

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG

Dynamo Tbilisi 1, Boavista 0
Schalke, Trabzonspor 0

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BOSTON—Claimed RHP Greg Hansell off waivers from Minnesota. Claimed RHP Ricky Trlicek off waivers from N.Y. Mets. Designated RHP Mike Campbell for assignment. Announced that OF Milt Cuyler, RHP Nate Minchey and RHP Stan Belinda have become free agents.

CHICAGO—Signed Terry Bevington, manager, to 2-year contract.

DETROIT—Announced that RHP Brian Williams and INF Eddie Williams have cleared waivers and been assigned to Toledo, IL. Signed INF Damion Easley. Claimed INF Dave Hajek off waivers from Houston. Added RHP Fernando Hernandez to 40-man roster.

KANSAS CITY—Re-signed INF Bip Roberts to 1-year contract. Announced that C Henry Mercedes and RHP Julio Valera have elected to become free agents. Added OF Michael Tucker and RHP Mark Gubicza to 40-man roster. Assigned RHP Kris Ralston and RHP Jim Converse to Omaha, AA.

OAKLAND—Extended contract of Sandy Alderson, executive vice president and general manager, through 2000 and named him president and general manager, effective Nov. 1. Exercised option on Art Howe, manager, through 1998 season.

TORONTO—Named Ernie Whitt minor-league roving catching instructor.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI—Claimed RHP Tim Scott off waivers from San Francisco.

HOUSTON—Fired Rick Sweet, first base coach, Brent Strom, pitching coach, and Steve Henderson, hitting coach. Named Jose Cruz first base coach, Alan Ashby bullpen coach and Matt Galan special assistant to the general manager. Reassigned Julio Linares, bench coach, to their minor-league organization.

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http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

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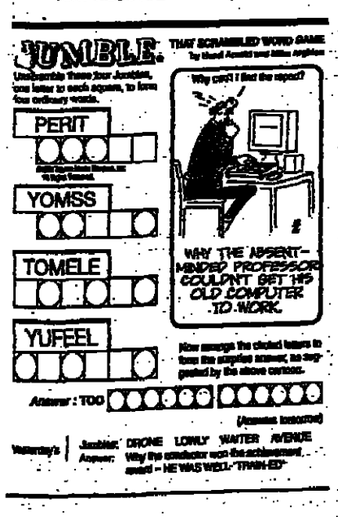

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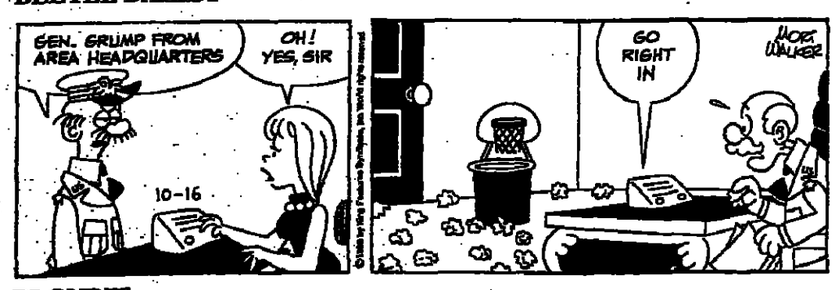

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CALVIN AND HOBBES

WIZARD of ID

THE FAR SIDE

"Zeidel Cool It! ... The Rothenbergs hear the can opener!"

DOONESBURY

OBSERVER

Soft on Alomar?

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Many readers are furious because this column has not denounced Roberto Alomar. It is rumored that I am soft on Roberto Alomar. There is a motion to expel me from the Society of Newspaper Columnists for defying orders for all members to assail the rottenness of Roberto Alomar.

Let me make it perfectly plain then where I stand on Roberto Alomar: Roberto Alomar is a beast.

Roberto Alomar is a disgrace to the national pastime, and when I say "national pastime" I mean baseball, not playing the lottery, taking a poll or watching television.

However, if Roberto Alomar plays the lottery, takes polls or watches television he is a disgrace to those great American pastimes, too.

□

The name Roberto Alomar will live in infamy.

How long, O Roberto Alomar, will you continue to abuse our patience? Why, reader — the boorishness of this Roberto Alomar doth bestride the world like a colossus.

Roberto Alomar is worse than Billy the Kid, Johnny Rotten, Benedict Arnold and Count Dracula all put together, a quartet incidentally that gives me a great idea for a horror movie with Roberto Alomar in a quadruple role.

Although Roberto Alomar is not as bad as Adolf Hitler, he is almost as bad as Stalin. He is ill bred, this Roberto Alomar, not to mention ill mannered, ill informed, ill equipped, ill kempt, ill spoken, ill educated and other ills of that ilk.

Do you know something else about Roberto Alomar that he will probably deny, though it is obvious to all well-bred sports fans and newspaper columnists? Roberto Alomar is a liberal.

Roberto Alomar is a tax-and-spender. Roberto Alomar believes in big government. Roberto Alomar wants to cut off old people's Medicare.

As one of history's most disagreeable people, Roberto Alomar will almost surely refuse to cross the bridge into the 21st century. What's more, Roberto Alomar doesn't believe in the good old days.

Erich von Stroheim, the man you loved to hate, was an old sweetie pie compared with Roberto Alomar.

Here are some words that come instantly to mind when decent, nice, well-mannered, polite persons think of Roberto Alomar: odious, monstrous, abhorrent, contemptible, detestable, repugnant, repulsive, hateful and loathsome. Heinous, too.

Insufferable is Roberto Alomar. Here are some more words that will come to mind when fine, well-bred, splendid, pious, God-fearing, flag-loving devotees of the late Mom's late apple pie think of Roberto Alomar: loutish, oafish, swinish, vulpine and corvine.

When our British friends think of Roberto Alomar the words that spring to their minds are cad and bounder. In France, the center of world civilization, the words associated with Roberto Alomar are unprintable in a grocery tabloid, much less a family newspaper.

He is all bad guy, this Roberto Alomar. How can he, Roberto Alomar, hold up his head and continue to play baseball in a world filled with people as splendid as the rest of us?

New York Times Service

Brothers Film a Dark Portrait of Belgium

By Joan Dupont
International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Their running dialogue and blond joviality make the Dardenne brothers appear to be twins.

"Actually, we're more than twins," said Jean-Pierre, the older, "we're one person."

"We're a couple," corrected Luc, the younger.

The Belgian filmmakers, brothers who come from the world of documentaries, have written and directed "La Promesse" (The Promise), a searing neo-realist feature that has become a hit on the festival circuit, from Cannes to Potsdam, from Toronto to New York. They are somewhat stunned by the success of a movie, inspired by Dostoievskian themes of innocence and guilt, that delves into the dark side of Belgian society.

"We never thought it would grab audiences like that," Luc said. "We thought we'd be laughed at for our naïveté." Like other filmmaking brother teams — the Taviani, the Coens — the Dardennes depict a specific landscape with a broad brush, but without poetic or ironic effects.

Set in the impoverished south, in a small town near Liege, "La Promesse" is a father-son story that touches a sensitive social issue, with a hoodlum using his teenage son to exploit illegal immigrants.

The film is crammed with scenes that would look archaic if they weren't topical — African immigrants huddled like cattle in carrier cars, hushed activity in clandestine squats, a worker who falls from his scaffolding, untended, dying like a dog.

Olivier Gourmet plays the lying, harranguing father. Jeremie Renier, 14, is riveting as the child slave-driver, until the day he promises to help Assita, a young woman from Burkina Faso, played by Assita Ouedraogo. Kurds, Arabs, Romanians and Gypsies also make up the postindustrial landscape of lost souls.

The movie is being released in the wake of Belgium's far-ranging pedophile scandal.

"The country is still in a state of shock," Luc said. "But our movie isn't about child abuse, it's about a boy's initiation to ethical awareness. These criminal networks flourish because the region has collapsed and people like [convicted rapist Marc] Dutroux — or characters like the father in the movie — are coming out of the woodwork."

"We went to school in Seraing," said Jean-Pierre, "the suburb where we shot the film. Fifteen years ago, it was a steel-rich factory region; now there's 30 percent unemployment and gangsters have taken over the bottom of town."

Jean-Pierre Dardenne, left, and his younger brother Luc: They could be twins.

Scouting locations for another project, the Dardennes accidentally found out how the immigrant workers are trafficked, hidden, and farmed out.

"I dropped my kids off at the swimming pool one morning," Luc said, "and picked up three Africans who thought I was hiring them for the day — that's the way it's done."

"Then we met a guy who proudly showed us around the house where he hid squatters," Jean-Pierre interjected. That man became the model for Roger, the father.

The brothers' conversation may overlap, but they rarely interrupt each other, perhaps because their dialogue goes far back. Luc speaks up more; Jean-Pierre fills in, and that seems to work.

Now 42 and 45, they have always banded together, they say, in opposition to an authoritarian father, "a Resistance fighter who hid his past from us."

"He was a man of many interdictions — there was no TV, no cinema," Luc said. "We grew up in opposition to his rigorousness. But our mother was an operetta singer — she gave us a taste for show business."

"Maybe we never wanted to leave childhood," Jean-Pierre said. "That's why we stick together and work together. We always slept in the same room and fought, without being real rivals."

"Somehow," Luc said, "we're looking for the same thing."

Squeezed between Holland and France, Belgian cinema has not much chance for distribution, and relies on French co-production. Chantal Akerman works in the French system, as does Jaco Von Dormael, whose last film was an all-French production. The Dardennes' cinema, springing from local realities, funded mostly by their own production company, looks like the most Belgian film to come along in years.

Jean-Pierre started his career as an actor, becoming an assistant to the French director Armand Gatti. Luc, who was studying philosophy, stopped by one day to bring his brother fresh laundry, and joined the company. They started making videos on working class housing developments.

"We had illusions, and we made a documentary, 'Le Chant du Rossignol,' on anti-Nazi resistance in Wallonia," Luc said.

Growing up in a small country that has its struggles with language and identity may have something to do with the sense of injustice in their work; two features, "Falsch" (1986) and "Je pense a vous" (I'm Thinking About You, 1992), were also about oppressed minorities.

"Bruno Cremer gave us a boost with 'Falsch,'" Luc said. "We had no budget and needed a star — Belgium has no stars. We can't do anything without France."

Adapted from a play by the Belgian writer Rene Kalisky, "Falsch" is a ghost story — an exiled German Jew returns to Berlin to meet the family he left behind 40 years before. Thirteen people meet him at the airport, all of whom have perished in the camps; only his twin brothers have survived.

"The Dardenne brothers, video artists of broken hopes and lost causes, have found their terrain and their family in this subject," one review said when the film was shown on Belgian television.

Luc explained: "We're not Jewish, but Gatti, who was interned during the war, was our spiritual father. And our father, who was Catholic, raised us without a trace of anti-Semitism — our parents were shocked by the camps."

"In Belgium, the subject was taboo," Jean-Pierre added. "Twenty-seven thousand Jews were sent to Auschwitz and nobody ever talked about it, no film was made. We live in a country where people are silent."

"Apathetic."

"Amnesiac."

"And cynical. We made 'La Promesse' to denounce cynicism," Luc added.

The brothers, who live in separate cities, Brussels and Liege, communicate constantly by phone.

"A bit hard on our wives," said Luc, whose family includes a 3-year-old adopted daughter from Madagascar. Jean-Pierre, who has a son who is 20, remembers the days when the brothers' closeness made an impact on the small boy.

"We all lived together and my kid was asked to draw a picture of his parents at school," Jean-Pierre said. "He didn't know which of us to depict as his father, so he drew two fathers!"

Rene Marcou/The Associated Press

Dr. Paul Fleiss, surrounded by reporters at the hospital, confirming the birth.

PEOPLE

MADONNA with child is now **Madonna** and child. A 6-pound, 9-ounce (just under 3 kilogram) girl was delivered Monday. The Maternal Girl and her baby, **Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon**, are fine. The baby, born at 4:01 P.M., is the first child of **Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone**, 38. The 30-year-old father, **Carlos Leon**, is a personal trainer and boyfriend to the pop singer and actress. **Dr. Paul Fleiss**, the father of the "Hollywood madam" **Heidi Fleiss** and a well-known pediatrician who practices at the Los Angeles hospital, confirmed the birth, but wouldn't say if he had delivered the girl. Madonna pursued motherhood, like most everything, with bawdiness. At one point, she announced she would take out a classified ad to find a suitable father. She didn't have to bother. The darkly handsome Leon was right in her own gym. She hasn't married him and hasn't said she plans to. But she did not use him as a "stud service," she says in November's Vanity Fair. In Vanity Fair, Madonna describes the moment she first saw her fetus during an ultrasound scan: "I was stunned when I saw on the ultrasound a tiny, living creature spinning around in my womb. Tap-dancing, I think. Waving its tiny arms around and trying to suck its thumb. I could have sworn I heard its laughing." Madonna wanted a natural childbirth, took birthing classes, considered having the baby at home and plans to breast feed the girl, the New York Daily News reported.

The former sex symbol **Brigitte Bardot** lashed out at the French government for authorizing the sale of kangaroo meat in France, branding the decision scandalous. She called on French consumers to abstain from eating the marsupial meat, which has been available in France since Agriculture Minister **Philippe Vasseur** gave it a clean bill of health several weeks ago.

□

Bob Geldof's ex-wife **Paula Yates**, 36, was arrested on drug charges and said she had been framed, the tabloid Daily Mirror of London reported. "Somebody must have planted them," she was quoted as saying. Police raided Yates's home last month and said they found a cache of opium. Yates was in Australia with **Michael Hutchence**, her boyfriend who is the lead singer with the rock band INXS, and their infant daughter at the time.

□

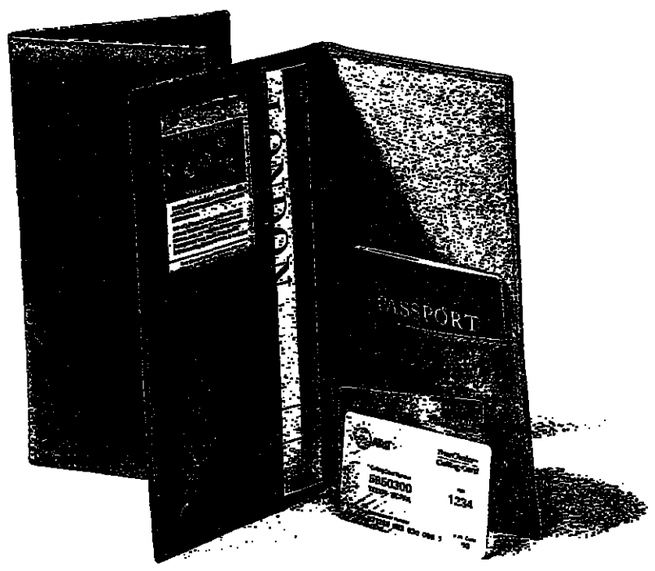
Nat King Cole's music is more than unforgettable. It's unaffordable. Alabama officials wanted to use the Alabama native's "Unforgettable" as part of a new tourism campaign, but an advertising executive said it cost too much to get the rights to the song. Instead, the state will use the words "Alabama. Unforgettable," minus any reference to Cole and with an original tune. The singer was born in Montgomery, but never performed in the state after he was attacked by racists during a show in Birmingham in 1956.

□

The horror writer **Stephen King** wants to do more for his fans than leave their spines tingling. "I don't want to just mess with your head. I want to mess with your life," King said at a conference at his alma mater, the University of Maine. "I want you to miss appointments, burn dinner, skip your homework. I want you to tell your wife to take that moonlight stroll on the beach at Waikiki with the resort tennis pro while you read a few more chapters." On censorship in schools: "What I tell kids is don't get mad, get even." King said. "Run, don't walk, to the first library you can find and read what they're trying to keep out of your eyes. Read what they're trying to keep out of your brains. Because that's exactly what you need to know."

□

Roland Emmerich, director of the hit U.S. movie "Independence Day," was named to film the next Godzilla movie, to be released in 1998, the Japanese movie company Toho announced. Toho has made 22 movies with the monster.



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